Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers.

Furniture, ONE CHICKERING PIANO, CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 46 Lake street, ... Furniture ... Parlor and Chamber Sets ... Carpets ... Very Rich Velvet ... Silver-Plated Ware—Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, ... Spoons, Forks, Butters, Tea and Castors, with a variety of other goods.

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Exclusively for the sale of

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We shall offer to the

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3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade, in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST ..., and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. ... until the stock is disposed of.

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Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.

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Every Tuesday and Thursday. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Office, No. 46—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER .... Sole owner and manager.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MR. and MISS COULDOCK. FULL HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, second night of Tom Taylor's beautiful drama of

PAYABLE ON DEMAND,

Or, The Jew of Frankfort.

Reuben Goldsched .... Mr. Couldock.
Lina, the wife of Reuben ....
Lilie, the daughter of Reuben .... Miss Couldock.

GRAND DANCE .... Miss JENNIE BIGHT.

To conclude with the Domestic Sketch of

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

Mr. Wm. Penholder .... Mr. Couldock.
Miss Constance Belmont .... Miss Couldock.

In rehearsal, the new Drama THE HARVEST HOME.

A GRAND FESTIVAL WILL BE GIVEN IN **BRYAN HALL,** On Wednesday Evening, September 24, 1862,

Under the management of ST. JOHN'S CONFERENCE of the Society of St. VINCENT DE PAUL. The proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, now in course of erection, and the School of St. John's Catholic Church.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND is engaged for the occasion, and will be in full force. Also both Halls have been engaged.

TICKETS, admitting a gentleman and lady $1 00. To be had of any of the managers, or at the Bookstore of ... 167 South Clark street, or at the door on the evening of the Festival.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the West Side, price $3,000. House and Lot on South Side, price $1,300 (it is rented for $300 per annum), and the rest in small sums ... Also 160 feet on Calumet avenue, at $20 per foot, and ... per foot. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The three-story Brick Hotel, containing fifty-four rooms, known as the Fversen House, in the City of Ottawa, ... Apply to E. H. FAY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler for sale, by L. HAVEN, Custom House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Just arrived from Vermont, a splendid, well broke and sound FAST Stallion Horse, ... of the English Morgan and Morrill blood, ... Pedigree will be shown ... horse will be exchanged for first-class Real Estate, in or out of city. ... can be seen by applying to Mr. EDWARD ... No. 123 State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Attention, Capitalists—A first class Marble Front Residence, large size, conveniently located on one of the avenues, ... Also—Two Lake street Stores, ... 96 Clark street, Room 7, upstairs.

FOR SALE.—To Distillers—A Still and Fixtures for sale at a bargain. Apply to E. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street.

FOR SALE—On Consignment, an assorted stock of HARDWARE. Also, a lot of Cross Cut, Circular and Mill Saws, Shovels, Scales, ... Tools, &c. ... TREGO & CO., 107 South Water street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchange for city property in Chicago, or a stock of goods, a first-class Country Store, doing a good business, ... in a thriving and healthy county near Rock Island and Davenport, ... Inquire of BIGGINS, DEAN & CO., 3 Board of Trade Rooms, (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their co-partnership business ... Inquire of ISAAC BURBECK ... TENNEY & MITCHELL, 71 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our whole stock of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Small Fruits and Ornamental Stock, growing on twenty acres of land at Monticello Station, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, four miles from Alton. Will either lease or sell the land, ... For particulars address A. & GEO. BARRY, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order, for sale cheap, at FOIST & BRADLEY'S, 56 and 58 North Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reasons for selling ill health. For further particulars address E. DOANE, No. 128 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 68, in the Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. Price $700. Apply to B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room (furnished and unfurnished); also, two single gentlemen, by applying at 221 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—A pleasant Front Room to let, with board, on reasonable terms. Apply at 61 Wabash avenue, corner Randolph street.

Lost.

LOST—Tommy Fagan, a little boy five years old, strayed away on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., from the Cardwell House, corner of Market and Randolph streets. He is a very intelligent ... Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his father by giving information of him, to ... P. FAGAN, P. O. Box ... or leave him at the Cardwell House.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 28th, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:

GENTS—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)

Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALLIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FOR FURS

GO TO

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I. C. MAYER.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, ... at VAN SCHAACK'S.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1862. | NUMBER 64.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. [rates illegible]

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

A brief review of recent events on the Potomac is about as follows: The rebels, in fighting column fitted for light and rapid movements, pushed northward from the successes over Pope in the Rappahannock and at Bull Run. They poured over into Maryland, principally to secure supplies from a rich region never visited by the war. The needed army stores were there. They believed that rebel sympathizers in thousands would rally to their standard. With such aid they could alone have hoped for a long campaign north of the Potomac. Without it they must have expected just what has happened. The "rising" did not come off. The other part of the programme did come off. The great foraging party, hungry from the lean commissariats of Richmond swept rapidly through a country and made up immense forage trains. Our columns moved against them in solid array. The rebels retired carrying with them their booty. But it was not to be thought of to keep these long trains in advance of the army retiring before McClellan, and so Stonewall Jackson is given an undertaken executed in a manner worthy of himself. He makes a detour south-ward to Harper's Ferry, strikes hands with the imbecility or cowardice, or treason of Tom Ford and secures a passage for twelve miles of heavily loaded army wagons rapidly hurried across the bridge and dispatched down the Shenandoah valley. No wonder that Federal prisoners were of no account in his eyes; he was there for another purpose and did it, and then swept back to aid Lee. The rebel army has followed its trains, all now across the Potomac, doubtless punished severely by our troops, who hung upon their rear. The future will soon tell whether their trip down the Shenandoah is a safe one, and the presence of some of Heintzelman's forces at Thoroughfare Gap is suggestive of what may be on the tapis. As far as events have revealed themselves it cannot be doubted that the rebels have done precisely what they intended in the event of not being received by the Marylanders, they have retired, *bringing off with them their stores.* That they have paid a high price for the movement does not weaken this, its unmistakable aspect. Our victory is solely in the infliction of penalty exacted.

THE ONLY SAFE POLICY.

The readers of the TRIBUNE will bear witness that it has uniformly maintained the opinion that emancipation was the only policy that would prevent the transfer of a large negro population from the South to the North. We have held that the climate, productions and associations of the South were such that the emancipated slave, when once rid of the fear that he could be again reduced to bondage, would not willingly quit it—that all his preferences, as a free man, confident of the continued enjoyment of his natural rights, would be for the home of his childhood, the sunny sky and mild temperature of the slave States, and the people and the labor to which he was most accustomed. We have contended that nothing but slavery could make him accept the climate and social conditions of the free States; and that were the South open to free colored men, under trusted guaranties of their personal security against man-stealing, the North would be cleared of the blacks who now endure its rigors rather than incur the risk of perpetual and galling servitude.

The news from Cairo confirms us in these often expressed opinions; and it ought to convince the most skeptical that we are now, as we have all the while been, right. The telegraph tells us that the colored men and women who have long hung upon Gen. Grant's army, near enough to headquarters to be secure against capture, are making into Cairo by thousands, and that the government is sorely puzzled how to provide for them. The plan is not more simple than effective: when the army again turns its front southward, let it conquer and emancipate as it goes, and not only will each district and State, once purged of the cause of the rebellion, remain loyal, but every black man who now finds his safety in flight, will return to the home, and probably to the plough and furrow that he left. Any other course will deluge the North with a population against which the blind and unreasoning prejudices of our people are already too much excited. Mark the prediction.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

Our gallant tars are determined to maintain the fame and glory of the navy. Commander Porter, of the Essex, has captured the city of Natchez. The particulars are given to us in the New Orleans papers, extracts from which the readers will find elsewhere. The Essex was cruising on the Mississippi, when she was assailed by a rebel gunboat, which she speedily drove off, and finding her hand in, then proceeded at once to Natchez and reduced the town. As if this were not enough, the Essex next burned Bayou Sara, and afterwards silenced a great shore battery.

The Wholesale Trade of Chicago.

It is marvelous to witness the changes that have taken place within two years in the trade of Chicago, both as to its character and its extent. Houses that then employed less than a dozen hands, now have from fifteen to forty, and are driven harder and more hours in a day, by the increasing tide of commerce that seems to come unbidden, almost, except by the preparations that are made to meet it by our enterprising merchants.

Any leading house in either branch of trade will foot up in a week's sales at the present time, an amount equal to their monthly sales in 1859, during the same period. The bulk of sales are for cash also, while formerly nearly all transactions were on time.

Then, merchants got large bills, coming to market only twice or thrice in a year. Now they come, in many instances, as often as once a month,—all of which goes to establish the fact that the best trade is concentrating here, and that a very much larger extent of country is represented than at any time in our history. We are proud to chronicle such evidences of the energy of our merchants, and of the appreciation of country dealers of the advantages of a home market. It is proper, however, to state that the constantly rising markets at the East have had much to do with this result.

Our heaviest dealers have bought largely for the fall and winter trade, very early in the season, enabling them to sell in Chicago below New York prices of same date. Quotations here and in New York, for three months past, carefully compared, will show quite a margin in favor of Chicago.

We have taken pains to visit many of our leading jobbers, and find that they are in fair supply and ready to keep up this programme during the fall.

The results of the war have only begun to be realized in the undue goods markets. It ... the increasing demand to-day, the supply of raw ... that no permanent reduction ... in prices, though the ... might produce a ... for a short period. A ... raised before cotton ... to any extent. ... Lord only ... beyond a con... the derangement of finance ... pertaining to its growth

In the South, are such, that a very small crop comparatively must be the result of the first year's labors. We must, therefore, expect large prices for a long time to come, for cotton goods.

Gallantry of the 12th Illinois Cavalry.

On the 7th inst., Lieut. Col. Hausbrouck Davis, in command of a detachment of the 12th Illinois cavalry, on outpost duty about four miles from Martinsburg, was attacked by the famous Ashby cavalry. The command of Col. Davis numbered eighty in all, while the rebel cavalry were some 400 strong. The enemy endeavored, by firing from behind fences, barns, &c., to annihilate our force, whereupon Col. Davis ordered a charge, and our men, with drawn sabres, drove the whole rebel force many miles, shouting, as they skedaddled down the road, "The Yankees will be in Winchester in half an hour." Our men killed some twenty-five and captured near fifty, including arms, horses and equipments for a cavalry company. Among the captured were a rebel captain and major. On our side, Capt. Grosvenor was severely wounded in the chest, but we are glad to say not dangerously.

We learn further that the 12th Illinois cavalry, under command of Col. Davis, bore an important part in the column, 1,500 strong, with a Maryland company in front as guides, that got leave from Col. Miles to cut their way out from Harper's Ferry. Col. Voss commanded the whole column. They left, feeling that they had a difficult and dangerous task before them; but every man in the 12th was equal to it. They moved along the Potomac under the overhanging and gloomy rocks and mountains, plunged through gorges, and at last reached the free fields once more. Strange to say, they found no obstructions, and met but three pickets, whom they drove in with the loss of only one horse, in getting through the investing force at Harper's Ferry. They then penetrated Lee's army, as it lay stretched from Boonsboro to Williamsport. The guides led them through corn-fields and farm-yards, and around several camps, till they arrived at the Williamsport pike, one mile from the ferry, where the enemy's campfires could be seen. They intercepted on this pike the baggage train of Lee's retreating army, and captured forty-eight wagons and 100 prisoners.

Winnebago County Fair.

The county fair held at Rockford last week did not present so large a display in the several departments as usual; yet the exhibition was creditable. The attendance on Thursday, Friday and Saturday was more than the officers expected, and a handsome sum was received at the gates. Several regiments of soldiers paraded on the grounds.

No county in the State can boast of better grounds, better exhibitions, finer stock, braver men or fairer women than Winnebago. So many of the men have enlisted that the women are talking in earnest of taking hold of general business matters themselves. Doubtless they will see that nothing suffers for want of hands.

The Republican convention of Winnebago county met at Rockford on Friday afternoon last, at the court house. They nominated unanimously Judge Church as candidate for representative from that county. The nominations for sheriff and coroner were indefinitely postponed to await the cooperation of the country towns.

Judge C. is an old and tried public servant, acceptable to all parties. Winnebago will have an honest representative in him.

The Commonwealth.

This is a new weekly paper just started in Boston, and intended to stand shoulder to shoulder with the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, and every other outspoken, unflinching champion of the American Republic, restored to its integrity and purified from its curse. The editor is Marcus D. Conway, author of the "Rejected Stone" and the "Golden Hour," books that have made him well known to the true friends of the nation. A man of steady courage, full of strength and insight, of fine culture, with a sparkling wit, and who points the most terrible close truth with a tip of fire. Mr. Conway's name is a pledge that the paper will keep well to the front, and be on hand for a share of any hard work that may need to be done in these troubled times. He comes out into the clear and speaks his first words with a downright heartiness. He says, "We invoke the sympathy and help of all true men and women, for a work which is not done for any private interest or party, but for liberty, justice and the commonwealth of the United States, which, may the God of humanity bless and preserve forever. Brought forth in the pangs of a new era, our paper can only live by seeing new forms of duty emerging with new occasions. But whatever person or party shall rise or fall, our devotion to the cause of this nation shall be sacred. The people shall find our every column warm with the pulse of loyalty. We will earnestly support the government at all times, and the administration when it is faithful to the government; but whenever we see weakness or imbecility, we shall tell the truth about it. We are for the constitution as it is, for that which is intolerable to slavery must be dear to the friends of freedom. We are in favor of the Union as it wasn't in the days of Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. We shall maintain that a black patriot is better than a white traitor. We shall advocate a treatment of slavery adequate to the tremendous crisis. In opposition to the policy of dealing with this arch foe as if he were a peaceful subject, we believe in giving this devil his due, which is—to speak moderately—instant death; and we shall advocate mercy to the misguided South—the mercy which will relieve them from that which maddened them—American slavery—whose every moment of further existence will be national disaster." These words have the true ring. There are many more equally strong and true. May God speed this new worker in his good work and the Northwest send him many subscribers. ROBERT COLLYER.

☞ The 8th Illinois cavalry was constantly engaged in the series of battles in Maryland, from the time McClellan marched out of Washington to attack the rebel army until the last rebel was driven across the Potomac. The full list of casualties in the regiment has not yet come to hand, but its loss has been severe. In the battle of South Mountain Capt. Kelly of Company E, was badly wounded, and Lieut. Daniel Burgey of Company I was wounded in the head.

AN EXAMPLE.—Those California troops who marched fifteen miles a day for nearly sixty days, through a deserted country, with no provisions or forage except what they could carry; who forded streams; passed over sandy plains; fought Indians; lost ten men; and arrived at the Texas border in good condition, ready for an immediate bout with the rebels—those troops have set an example to our Northern soldiers which they should not pass unheeded.

It is very clear, we think, that "some things can be done as well as others."

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMY.—It is stated by the New York *Herald*, that the statistical report of the sanitary commission, soon to be issued will show that, taking the first nine months of the war as a basis for calculation, the mortality of our soldiers is much below that of any European army.

CARLYLE ON NON INTERVENTION.—Thomas Carlyle lately made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is," said he, "the dirtiest chimney that has been afire this century, and the best way is *to let it burn itself out.*"

SAD COINCIDENCE.—John Borie Bohlen, of Philadelphia, a son of the late Gen. Bohlen, died at Baden-Baden, Germany, on the very day that his father was killed at the recent fight in front of Washington—August 22. He was a young man of much promise.

☞ A nephew of the traitor Breckinridge enlisted in the 11th regiment Illinois volunteers, at Cairo, the other day. He expressed the amiable hope that a bullet from his rifle might lay his traitor uncle low.

☞ The Mr. Pearson of Hull, England, whose failure for a large sum is announced, has been engaged in making ventures to our southern ports. In trying to run our blockade he has plunged into bankruptcy.

THE WAR ON THE POTOMAC.

THE MARYLAND BATTLE OVER.

THE DISGRACE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE REBELS RECROSS THE POTOMAC.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE FIELD.

[The map we give covers the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and the Valley of the Shenandoah, again an important theatre of the war. The rebels have recrossed at Shepardstown and are again in Virginia.—EDS. TRIB.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1862.

This morning's *National Intelligencer* says: We have been informed on good authority in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post, and we state facts in extenuation of blame we have seen thrown on Col. Miles for the act. The necessity of the surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present.

As there was but one superior officer present, this paragraph of course means Gen. Julius White, whose friends have been attempting to exculpate him from responsibility in the matter.

An attempt having been made to relieve Col. Tom Ford of Ohio from the odium of having unnecessarily abandoned Maryland Hights, the Baltimore *American* publishes the following official order from Miles to Ford:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Hights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection I find your position more defensible than it appeared when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill.

You will hold on, and can hold on, till the cows' tails drop off. Yours,

(Signed) D. S. MILES, Col. 2d Infantry.

Nothing further has yet been made public officially about the Maryland battles. The general feeling is, that, while our victory is not as complete as dispatches from the field first led us to anticipate, it was, nevertheless, a substantial success, won by the superior stubborn fighting of our soldiers against equal if not superior numbers. It is believed that the moral effect of the defeat on the lately exultant and confident spirit of the rebel army will be worth more than any other advantage we may have gained.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 20.—A gentleman, who left Boonsboro last night, says that the firing was between ours and the rebel batteries across the river, the latter endeavoring to prevent our pursuit at the river bank.

Many conflicting reports were received here during the day, of skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy, who were in full flight for the Potomac.

A gentleman, who left McClellan's headquarters before the general started, informed us that at 4 o'clock Burnside had crossed the Potomac, and was harassing the rebels' rear.

Latest reports received are that the rebels were forced to destroy a large portion of their trains and spike and abandon much of their artillery, to prevent it falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army.

McClellan rode out towards the front at eleven o'clock and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the troops as he rode along.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—A gentleman from Chambersburg this evening says all the troops stationed there have been sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro. A company from Philadelphia refused to go over the line. Gen. Reynolds said they might "go home and be damned, and disgrace would forever rest on their shoulders." After the general's reprimand, they finally went over the border.

Gov. Curtin is still at Hagerstown. A feeling of perfect security is now felt in official circles.

Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at other points on the Cumberland Valley road.

The news of Gen. McClellan's great victory, achieved to-day, was received with great rejoicing. The troops here are urging to be sent forward, that they may yet assist in the great work.

Travel to Chambersburg and Hagerstown was resumed to-day, and the telegraph is now open to Boonsboro.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The body of Gen. Mansfield arrived here to-day, and is being embalmed.

The 87th Ohio, three months men, from Harper's Ferry, passed through here to-night for Philadelphia, on their way home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A Washington dispatch states that a cavalry reconnoissance from Heintzelman's headquarters yesterday morning accomplished one of the most rapid and brilliant achievements of the campaign. They went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing the distance of eighty miles in less than twenty hours. Near Thoroughfare Gap they discovered a rebel force acting as the body guard to Gen. Ewell, who was in an ambulance, badly wounded, being escorted towards Richmond. Three of the body guard were captured, together with about thirty more prisoners, several of whom are officers, and some wagons. This report was sent in by Gen. Birney.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch has the following:

Information has reached here that the rebels last night destroyed the new bridge at Harper's Ferry, and blew up the piers. They also destroyed everything possible to be destroyed at Harper's Ferry and along the line of the road to Martinsburg, including the splendid bridge known as the Pillar Bridge at that point.

This morning there remained only a small force of the rebels on Bolivar Hights, and one company at Sandy Hook.

The rebels took advantage of the cessation of hostilities yesterday to make all necessary arrangements for their retreat, the main body crossing the river at the nearest ford, some accounts state near Harper's Ferry, others at Dam No. 4. The latter was probably their principal crossing place.

There are flying rumors of an engagement to-day, but it is ascertained that the firing proceeded from our flying artillery attacking the rear guard of the retreating rebel army.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The *Press* of this city, publishes a special dispatch, dated Middletown, Md., 8th, giving particulars of the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Burnside's corps. The rebels retreated, leaving all the cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Gen. Miles' men, who had not been paroled. The federal troops crossed into Virginia on the bridges, which were uninjured, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburg.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The following dispatch has just been received from a special army correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, from Keatsville, via Frederick, Md., September 19th, saying that the rebel army retreated during Thursday night towards the Potomac River. McClellan's army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, prepared to renew its offensive operations against the enemy. By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops and trains, moving towards the Potomac across the Antietam Creek bridge.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—1,300 more rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Frederick, captured by McClellan. They are now embarking for Fort Delaware. Another train is on the way. The prisoners are dressed in all manner of garbs, and very dirty and ragged.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Morning, Sept. 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They saved all their transportations, and carried off all their wounded except about 300. Between 200 and 400 stragglers were taken during the day by Pleasanton's cavalry, who took the advance.

Nearly every house at Sharpsburg was struck by our shells. Two were burnt. Citizens who remained escaped injury by staying in their cellars.

The name given to the battle is "Antietam."

After our forces had occupied the whole field, the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than was at first supposed. Full 2,500 were found lying on the field, while a large number had been buried the day before by friends. Their loss in killed and wounded won't come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

The rebel Generals Ripley, Walker and Hays were wounded, and Clark killed.

The rebels on Thursday night burned the railroad bridge and several houses at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were flying to the country on Thursday night to escape being impressed in the rebel service.

A large detail was made this morning to bury the dead. The troops are in excellent spirits over the result.

The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in force. They have posted a large amount of artillery to prevent our forces from crossing this river. Officers of this army are unanimously of opinion that Hooker, for his gallantry and bravery should be made a brigadier-general in the regular army, made vacant by the death of Mansfield.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—No information had been received at headquarters up to noon to-day, from either of the armies in Maryland. The sick and wounded are expected to reach here to-day.

Private dispatches say that the enemy is not to be seen at any point, and that McClellan is still in pursuit.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Midnight.—Forney's *Press* has just received highly interesting intelligence from McClellan's army up to noon to-day. The substance of its special correspondence is briefly as follows:

Early last night the enemy commenced crossing the Sheppardstown bridge and at two fords above and below it. During the night McClellan advanced a battery and commenced shelling them from the surrounding hills. The dead and wounded found this morning evinced the ability of our signal officers in directing the fire of the guns.

On discovering the movement of the enemy early this morning, Gen. Pleasanton was dispatched in hot pursuit, with two batteries of flying artillery and two regiments of cavalry—8th Illinois and 4th Indiana. In passing through a gap in the hills he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, &c., besides a small portion of Maxey Gregg's South Carolina brigade. Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through a ravine. The last seen of the enemy they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately on to Richmond.

Our entire army had crossed Antietam Creek this morning, and was massed between Antietam Creek and the Potomac, opposite Sheppardstown, and there was every evidence that McClellan would cross the river.

The loss of generals and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable. Rebel deserters represent the loss of the enemy's officers equally severe.

It was understood that Burnside has crossed into Virginia via Harper's Ferry, and was moving on the enemy. Deserters report that the recent movement of the rebels in escaping into Virginia, was solely conducted by Stonewall Jackson, the other chief officers, Lee, Longstreet, &c., being either wounded or too much fatigued to be efficient. They also state that it was believed in the rebel army that a force of federal troops had passed through Thoroughfare Gap and intercepted their advance, and they supposed that the movement was under the direction of Sigel, of whom they stand in great dread.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The *Press*, of this city, publishes a special dispatch, dated Middletown, Md. 8th, giving particulars of the re-occupation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Burnside's corps. The rebels retreated, leaving all the cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Gen. Miles' men, who had not been paroled. The Federal troops crossed into Virginia on the bridges, which were uninjured, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburg.

THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY AT BOONSBORO.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

BOONSBORO, Md., Sept. 15, 1862.

The most complete victory of the war was gained yesterday. We stormed and took the rebel Gibraltar. Braver and more desperate fighting was never before seen on this continent. McDowell's corps, now under the command of Gen. Hooker, fully redeemed themselves from their disaster at Bull Run. Forming the right of the army, they had the most difficult tasks assigned them.

The left wing under command of General Reno, fought with bravery only equalled by that of the right. Generals Cox and Willcox, commanding the divisions engaged, managed their troops admirably. Both right and left wings and center slept upon the battle ground. This morning, as day began to break in the east, it was discovered that the enemy had gone, leaving us his dead and wounded upon the battlefield, his hospitals along the road filled with the wounded, and many thousand stand of arms thrown away in their flight. The moment their retreat was discovered, the 8th Illinois, Col. Farnsworth, was sent out in pursuit of the rear guard. At Boonsboro—the village in which I am now writing—he came in sight of the 4th Virginia cavalry, drawn up in the main street, preparing for a charge. Col. Farnsworth, at the head of his men, suddenly burst upon them, and drove them through the village, killing and wounding all that remained of that once splendid regiment. One of the officers taken prisoner, this moment told me "that the regiment was about gone, that we had finished them." The 8th Illinois cavalry is beyond doubt one of the finest regiments in the service. Regular officers, who are always slow in bestowing praise upon volunteers, speak in high terms of it, and pronounce it equal to their own pet regiments, who, as yet, have done nothing but fancy duty during the war.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 20, 1862.

G. Nicolay, Esq., President Lincoln's private secretary, arrived in this city last evening. He is just from the scene of the late Indian outrages in Minnesota.

Sangamon county has paid $26,600 war bounty money, and up to the 15th of August enlisted 1,064 men.

Col. Dennis, of the 30th regiment, one of the most gallant officers in our western army, is here for a few days. He leaves to-morrow.

The 84th regiment, Col. Waters at Quincy; the 78th, Col. Benneson at Quincy; the 110th, Col. Casey at Jonesboro; the 101st, Col. Fox at Jacksonville; the 122d, Col. Rinaker at Carlinville; the 123d, Col. Monroe at Mattoon; the 129th, Col. Smith at Pontiac, are under marching orders, their destination being unknown. Ten more regiments are armed and ready as soon as they can be paid, which will probably be next week. The 68th regiment, Col. Stewart, which is a three months' regiment, raised for garrison duty in this State, and which voluntarily went to Washington, is on its way here, and will arrive to-morrow. It is understood that this regiment will reorganize as soon as mustered out, and go in for three years. The Union county convention, to elect delegates to the State Convention, met here to-day and elected a good lot of delegates.

The New York Ship Canal Project.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—The Board of Trade held a large and entusiastic meeting this noon after 'Change. George S. Hazard presided. General Walbridge of New York, addressed them at length. He urged the necessity of enlarging the facilities of water communication between the East and the West so that our iron clad fleet could pass from the Mississippi River into the lakes and down the St. Lawrence, or come through to the Hudson, as a great military necessity in the event of a foreign war, and demonstrated that by such increase of the means of transportation, the West would be stimulated to augment her exports of breadstuffs, and to such an extent that they could place the same in Europe at a price below the ability of the foreign cultivator to produce it, and so soon as this was permanently accomplished, it would guarantee perpetual peace between the two continents.

Gen. Walbridge's address was received with great favor. He presented strong constitutional Union resolutions which were enthusiastically adopted.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—It is understood that a general court martial has been ordered to meet here on the 24th inst. for the trial of Gen. McKinstry. The following officers have been detailed for the court: Brig. Gens. Harney, Graham, Philip St. George Cooke, Cols. Taylor, Craig, Wait, Stevenson, Lieut. Cols. Graham, Alexander, Grier, and Major Vodges. Lieut. A. A. Hosmer, 14th Massachusetts volunteers, aid-de-camp, is judge advocate. Gen. Harney is president of the court. All of the officers are of the regular army, except the judge advocate, and the court is considered an unusually able one. Gen. McKinstry was ordered under arrest in November last, and has ever since been incessant in application for a court of inquiry or a court martial to investigate his official conduct.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Sailed—steamer Golden Age, carrying 125 passengers and $800,000 in treasure for New York and $347,000 for England. Of the treasure remitted, $100,000 was a voluntary contribution of the citizens of San Francisco to the national sanitary fund.

Gen. Wright has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the confiscation act will be enforced in this State, throughout the department of the Pacific.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

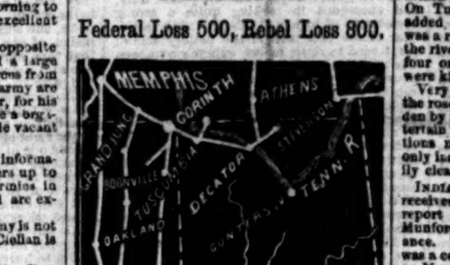
GOOD NEWS FROM GRANT.

HE MOVES ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

Routs the Rebels near Iuka.

The Butternuts put to Flight.

Federal Loss 500, Rebel Loss 800.



The small map we give, though on too minute a scale to show the positions with accuracy, will yet answer to show the general situation. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is shown, running from Memphis to Stevenson in Alabama, a distance of 275 miles. Corinth is ninety-three miles southeasterly of Memphis, and Iuka, Miss., is a station, unimportant, save as a summer resort and watering place, is thirty-two miles farther on, or near the State line. The rebel force has been moving northward and easterly from Okolona and Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, as laid down. It was evidently their design to flank Grant's army at Corinth, which, unlike Don Carlos Buell, the illustrious loiterer at Bowling Green, Gen. Grant did not allow them to do, but he "moved immediately on their works." It will not be proper to give any details as to Grant's force other than to say that it is ample. It will not be necessary to say it is in excellent hands for service and sharp work against the enemy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 20, 1862.

It has been known several days to the initiated that a great battle was on the tapis in the vicinity of Corinth, but considerations of public policy has prevented mention till now. Gen. Grant has moved on the enemy's works successfully. He has given Gen. Price and his legions a sound thrashing. The intelligence is not so full as we desire, but this appears to be the substance of it.

Day before yesterday with Gen. Rosecrans' army of the the Mississippi, formerly Gen. Pope's army corps, marched from Corinth in the direction of Iuka. Here they met Gen. Price with 15,000 men, who was making for Eastport, with the evident intention of fording the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, to join Bragg's army. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock heavy skirmishing commenced, and was continued till nightfall, when darkness compelled a supension of battle.

Early this forenoon the fight was renewed, and continued till noon, when the enemy gave way and took up a line of retreat to the southward. The fighting was done mostly by Gen. Stanley's division of Rosecrans' army. The loss to the federal side is, in killed and wounded, not far from 500. The rebel loss is not ascertained but is supposed to largely exceed that number.

Among the rebel casualties is one general killed and one severely wounded. We took about 500 prisoners. Our army is in full pursuit, and hopes are entertained that we shall be able at least to capture the enemy's artillery.

The troops engaged are mostly Illinois troops, the 51st Illinois, Col. Bradley's, probably being among the number. Messenger's cavalry played a conspicuous part in the engagement.

Gen. Ord moved from Corinth to Iuka via the Memphis and Charleston road, but did not arrive in season to participate in the engagement,

LATER.

10 p. m.—The operator at Corinth adds that the fight occurred two miles east of Iuka.

The rebel Gen. Little, formerly governor of Mississippi, was killed, and the rebel Gen. Whitfield wounded and a prisoner.

Our forces are still pursuing the enemy.

The loss on both sides is 800 killed and wounded.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18—10 a. m., via CAIRO, Sept. 20, 1862.

Everything, so far as known, is quiet here and at Helena.

The Grenada *Appeal* says: The gunboat Essex passed Baton Rouge, and on the way down stopped at Natchez, demanding the surrender of that city. They refused and threatened to return her fire. She stopped at Saunderson's plantation, took sheep, cattle and negroes, and treed Gen. Morgan's overseer. At Port Hudson the Essex was fired upon by rebel batteries, and a fight ensued of short duration. It is thought that one shot entered the port-hole of the Essex, causing damage, as smoke was seen and screams heard; but the injury, if any, was not ascertained.

The rebels call the Essex a piratical craft, and say she was on her way to New Orleans.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—210 additional negro women and children have just arrived from below. Some fifty white refugees from Mississippi and Alabama arrived last evening and went on this morning's train North. They are as utterly destitute and helpless as the negroes. They were shipped to this place at government expense, and from this place at the rate of two cents a mile, the government footing that bill also. Thus it will be seen that the aristocracy of the South not only crushes the negro, and makes him a public burthen, but that it reduces the non-slaveholding whites to the same level.

No arrivals from Memphis to-day.

THE PREVIOUS SITUATION.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 16, 1862.

IUKA EVACUATED.

On Saturday morning last, a rebel force of cavalry captured the pickets at Iuka and entered the town. They were met and driven back almost immediately by the 7th Illinois cavalry regiment, which had just arrived, on its way from Courtland, Ala. There was little bloodshed, and the only loss was by capture. Our forces captured a captain and several men, while, in turn, the rebels captured two lieutenants and three men of the 7th Illinois cavalry, who pursued them too hotly. But this little dash had the effect to cause some uneasiness to the small force of infantry stationed there. To add to their consternation, the wires were cut between them and Corinth, thus leaving them out in the cold. The commander—who he was I do not know—determined to evacuate the place. About midnight on Saturday the infantry "cut stick"—leaving the cavalry to follow at daylight and cover the retreat. There was a very large amount of government stores on hand besides a large amount of cotton, much of which had been confiscated. All this the commander of the cavalry force—7th Illinois—left to fall into the enemy's hands.

THE RETREAT.

This was quite as glorious as the evacuation. The infantry got away apparently without interruption, but the cavalry was less fortunate. Some half dozen shots were fired into them, wounding slightly one man and frightening all the rest. On they came, with the full belief that Price was following them up with a large army. At Farmington they overtook the infantry in camp for the night, but they continued their course to General Ord's headquarters, which they reached about sunset on Sunday.

IUKA RETAKEN.

My information is not very clear on this point, but it is certain that by the time this retreating cavalry reached Corinth, our forces were again occupying Iuka. At any rate, Gen. Ord did not suffer the Illinoisans to shake off their dust in Corinth, but ordered them right back to the place they had evacuated. It is said that a large force of the 3d Michigan cavalry reentered Iuka and drove out the rebels, who were either too certain of their prey, or were surprised so suddenly that they could not destroy or carry off the stores they had captured. Everything was restored to us just as it had been left, with the exception of sutler's stores, which suffered terribly. I have not been able to ascertain whether it is a force of any size that is threatening in that vicinity, but it seems that Iuka is to be held. Forces have been already sent there sufficient, with the fortifications, to repel a large force.

The War in Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—At the surrender of Munfordsville, on Wednesday morning, the rebels took about 4,000 prisoners who are reported to have been subsequently paroled, comprising the 6th, 67th and 89th Indiana, 400 men of the 5th Indiana, two companies each of the 17th and 74th Indiana, one company of the 1st Wisconsin, one company of the Louisville provost guard, seventy recruits for the 33d Kentucky, the 4th Ohio battery of six guns, with four other guns in position.

The loss at Munfordsville, previously stated, was in Sunday's fight. There were two or three hours of skirmishing on Tuesday, between the sharpshooters of both parties. The rebels did not attack us in force.

In Sunday's fight, Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments. On Tuesday night Buckner's division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a rebel feint to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost several killed and four or five wounded. Eleven of the enemy were killed.

Very many reports are circulating from down the road, the transmission whereof is forbidden by military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively consummating will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily clear Kentucky of her rebel invaders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Gov. Morton has received a dispatch confirming the telegraphic report of the surrender of Col Wilder, at Munfordsville. Wilder made a heroic resistance. The fight began on Saturday. There was a cessation on Sunday, but it was resumed on Monday, and was continued throughout Tuesday, when, at night, ammunition giving out, a surrender was compelled.

Lieut. Col. Heffren, of the 50th Indiana, who left Nashville a week ago Sunday night, reaching here by way of Bowling Green and Jonesville, reports that Bragg has effectually cut off all communication with Nashville, and that his intention probably is to starve our troops there into surrender. We have 20,000 troops there, who have been for weeks on half rations. Beyond Nashville we have not a soldier, except pickets. It will, in Col. Heffren's opinion, take two months to put the Louisville and Nashville railroad in running order, even after we have cleared the rebel armies out of the way. Brig. Gen. Wood is commanding at Nashville.

From the Ohio we have news of the crossing of rebel cavalry, 800 strong, in the vicinity of Madison. Forces of cavalry and infantry, together with quantities of ammunition, leave this place for that point to-night. The shipments of ammunition also continue heavy from the arsenal here to Cincinnati.

At Louisville and other loyal towns on the Ohio, they are fortifying. The impression here is that we are to have sanguinary times in Kentucky; that war is rapidly approaching our own soil.

There is great alarm all along the southern border. The people, everywhere, are rallying.

When Wilder surrendered to Bragg's forces, we lost some 4,000 good men, with their arms and accoutrements.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Bridge burning on the Kentucky Central railroad is continually going on, so that every one will be destroyed before Sunday. The track is also being torn up, and the bed being dug up.

Heath, Marshall and Smith, with their forces are at Lexington. They have not yet gone to reinforce Bragg, nor is it probable that they will.

There are indications of another advance on Cincinnati, particularly if Buckner and Price succeed in holding Buell in check, while Bragg moves on Louisville.

A year ago the rebels held Bowling Green, which is now held by the federals, and the federals held Munfordsville, which is now held by the rebels—a singular change.

A movement on Louisville is confidently believed, and extensive preparations are making for its defense.

The city is entirely fortified, and can resist a large force. The city militia drill every evening, and their ranks are increasing largely.

Gen. Wallace will have organized at Columbus, by Wednesday next, all the paroled prisoners, and have them started for the Indian country immediately. He stated in a speech, last night, when serenaded, that if given command, he would whip the Indians in three weeks, and then return to Kentucky and help finish the war there.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—Lebanon Junction is the farthermost southern point open to telegraphic communication.

About 3,000 rebel cavalry are at Lebanon, and about 19,000 rebel infantry are reported encamped last night about twenty-one miles east of Muldrawer's Hill, on the pike. The cavalry advance pickets of this force passed through New Haven en route for Bardstown this morning.

A BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.]

On Wednesday last, Col. Geo. W. Berry, of the Harrison County Home Guards, left this city with 600 of Col. Tevis' cavalry, for the purpose of reconnoitering up the Kentucky Central Railroad as far as Falmouth. Before reaching Falmouth, however, the officer in command of the cavalry declined going any further, and started back toward Covington. Col. Berry was not to be baffled in his enterprise in this way; so he pushed ahead, in company with Greenbury Reed, U. S. Marshal of Bourbon county, and nine other men, and reached Falmouth in a few hours, finding it evacuated by the rebels. The little band had not been there long when twenty-eight Texan Rangers came into the place, and immediately attacked Col. Berry's small force. A desperate fight ensued, resulting in the rebels being driven out of the town with a loss of two killed, four wounded, and one prisoner. One of Colonel B.'s men, named A. McNees from Harrison county, was badly wounded. This was the only casualty on our side. The rebels threatened to return soon with a cannon. They burnt the railroad bridge near Falmouth, in their retreat. Col. Berry, finding that his men were nearly out of ammunition, deemed it advisable to fall back a distance of four miles, where, at last accounts, he was encamped, expecting reinforcements, when he would push on after the rebels. The prisoner captured was brought to Covington yesterday, and handed over to Gen. Smith.

From the Western Border.

OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 20.—Messengers dispatched by acting Governor Paddock to the northern settlement of this Territory, 200 miles from here, report that the panic created by the massacres in Minnesota has entirely subsided. That the settlers have returned to their homes. There are now no hostile Indians within the limits of this Territory, and not the remotest probability of any trouble to the settlers in any section from Indian depredations.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—St. Joseph papers contain accounts of the surprise of a guerilla camp in Carroll county, on Grand River. The whole band were at once killed or captured, with the exception of five guerillas, who sought shelter under the bank of the stream, and fought desperately, but were overpowered. Many of the killed fell into the river, and their bodies were not recovered.

The straggler's camp, heretofore located at Schofield's Barracks, has been removed to Benton Barracks. Soldiers arriving to rejoin their regiments will report in future at the latter place.

The 35th regiment of Missouri volunteers, Col. Kimball, is now full and ready for service.

The 23d Iowa, which arrived yesterday, is preparing to take the field at once.

Twenty prisoners of war have been sent down from Macon City by Col. Merrill.

From Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The bill authorizing soldiers to vote is made the special order in the Assembly to-morrow.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the issue of state bonds for replenishing the volunteer aid fund; also a bill reducing the monthly pay to volunteer's families from five to three dollars.

All the companies of the 28th regiment, and five of the 27th are encamped at Cold Spring.

Gov. Salomon telegraphed to-day that four companies were needed for the 32d regiment, and asked that one of them be recruited in Milwaukee. He also said that drafting would be resorted to in Wisconsin, and soon, too.

Fears are entertained in high quarters that if the soldiers out of the State are allowed to vote, the courts will declare the election illegal, and cause much litigation and perplexity.

Several companies of the 33d regiment, Col. Moore, are encamped at Racine since the 22d left.

From Iowa.

DES MOINES, Sept. 19.—I am informed reliably, to-day, that a draft will certainly be ordered by the governor.

Lieut. Bell mustered the 23d regiment into service to-day, and paid the men their bounty money. It is rumored that this regiment will be ordered to Minnesota by Gen. Pope. The 23d has been.

Five companies of troops have been raised in the State for frontier service, to be stationed as follows: One company at Sioux City; one at Dennison, Crawford county; one at Fort Darling; one at Chain of Lakes, and one at Esteville, Emmet county.

Capt. Putie, formerly Auditor of State, in Iowa, now at Fort Randall, has been appointed major in the 41st United States infantry.

Active arrangements are being made to take the vote of the soldiers in the field.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—The 22d infantry, Col. Chapin, left last night for Cincinnati. This makes about 26,000 men that Michigan has contributed to the cause.

Great preparations are being made for the Agricultural Society's Fair next week. Among other attractions will be a speech on Thursday by Parson Brownlow, and a great parade of 1,300 mounted dragoons.

The Board of Trade has subscribed $700 to aid the Michigan soldiers wounded in the recent battles in Maryland. A number of physicians have left here for the field, and the ladies are scraping lint and making bandages.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Sibley Murdered by His Own Men.

New Mexico Entirely cleared of Rebels

Mr. Charles H. Miller has arrived in New York from Texas, having escaped thence to the barque Arthur, one of the blockading fleet.

Mr. Miller has resided in Texas twenty-two years, and during the Mexican war was second lieutenant in the company of Texas Rangers of which the captain was Ben McCulloch, who became quite notorious after the commencement of the present troubles, and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas.

Mr. M. brings much interesting information, especially concerning the result of Sibley's expedition to New Mexico.

We know that Sibley's brigade, after a temporary success at Valverde, (near Fort Craig, about 150 miles north of El Paso,) passed Fort Craig, and captured Santa Fe. Endeavoring to go on to Fort Union, they were defeated, and compelled to retreat. They evacuated Santa Fe, leaving their sick and wounded, and took the back track to El Paso. Two or three small skirmishes occurred, but after repassing Fort Craig we have had no certain intelligence concerning them.

In the vicinity of Fort Fillmore, Sibley was intercepted by troops from California. General Canby, with the New Mexican troops, was in pursuit and close at hand. He was thus caught between two fires, and retreat being impossible, a battle occurred, which resulted in Sibley's utter and complete defeat.

The California troops were supposed to number about 5,000. Sibley's brigade originally numbered about 2,700. Baylor's regiment was already in Arizona, and was joined to his brigade, so that his entire force was about 3,500 men, as efficient and well armed as Texas could furnish. They were all mounted and well provided with artillery, among which were nine mountain howitzers. But the length of the journey—the want of supplies and medical stores—his losses by sickness, desertion, wounds and death, and capture of prisoners by the government forces had greatly reduced his numbers, and produced a disheartening effect upon those who remained.

In the last fight, the Texans lost all—horses, arms, cannons, all their stores, and even the sutlers' trains. Grant's celebrated train, captured by the Texans last summer, was recaptured in this fight.

A great number were killed or wounded, and about one-half the whole force were taken prisoners. Gen. Sibley, with Cols. Steel and Green, escaped with 150 men of Green's regiment. One or two hundred are supposed to have escaped in another direction, and reached Mexico.

The escaping and exasperated Texans of Green's regiment assassinated Gen Sibley and Col. Steele during the retreat, just before reaching El Paso. They alleged that the ruin of the brigade was attributable only to the drunkenness and inefficiency of the leaders. These facts were published in the San Antonio *Herald*.

Green and his 150 men arrived in San Antonio on the 15th of June, having only their side arms, and a few pack mules to carry provisions. This remnant of his regiment was about to be sent to the interior of the State to be filled up again.

The federal forces, immediately after the fight, took possession of El Paso and Fort Bliss, which is near by, and sent a detachment to Camp Quitman, eighty miles east of El Paso. Thereupon the Texans evacuated Fort Davis, 200 miles east of El Paso, and all the other forts in the extreme northwest of the State, Fort Clark, 120 miles from San Antonio, now being the nearest fort to El Paso held by the Texans.

All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five are ordered into camps of instruction.

Sibley's brigade was the great effort of Texas, and contained the best fighting material in the whole state. Great things were expected of it, but it has failed as signally as it deserved. The fate of the leaders may be regarded as a precedent of what will happen to the great leaders of the rebellion, when their deluded people come to their senses.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.]

The steamer Ocean Queen, from New Orleans September 10th, and Pensacola September 13th, arrived at New York on the 18th inst., bringing important news.

The *Delta* of September 9th gives full particulars of two battles by by the iron-clad gunboat Essex, the destruction of Bayou Sara, and the bombardment and capture of the city of Natchez.

The United States iron-clad steamer Essex, Commodore W. D. Porter, arrived from up the river yesterday. We have some very important and interesting news by this arrival, comprising some of the acts and doings of this monster iron ship with iron hearts.

About a week (more or less) ago, as the Essex was cruising along in the river, the lookout reported the rebel gunboat William H. Webb in sight. Chase was given immediately, and she was pursued past the guns at Vicksburg. The Essex then started down the river, and on reaching Natchez, sent a boat's crew ashore for ice. The boat, on nearing shore, was fired into by the rebels and several of the crew wounded. For this act of temerity the whole shooting force of the Essex was brought to bear upon the illfated city for about two hours and a half, when a deputation was sent down with a proposition to surrender the city and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Commodore Porter then ordered the firing to cease, and proceeded down the river until off Bayou Sara, where he came to a stop long enough to burn that ill-fated abode of rebels. There were but two houses left standing—one belonging to a gentleman who is said to be friendly to the Union cause, and the other the property of a lady. We did not learn what insult was the immediate cause of this visitation of vengeance.

On Sunday, as the Essex was coming down the river, a rebel battery of thirty four guns, opposite Port Hudson, opened upon her, and a fierce battle at not more than eighty feet distance, began, which lasted an hour. At the end of that time the battery was silenced and the steamer passed on down.

The rebel battery was mounted with guns of a very heavy calibre; but that circumstance only sufficed to prove the remarkable powers of resistance of the Essex. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized balls, the result in all cases being the same—a slight indentation into the sides of the steamer, and then the balls breaking into a thousand fragments and falling harmlessly into the water. The Essex commenced with the upper gun, and silenced them all, one after the other. She is truly a formidable craft, and comes fully up to the most sanguine expectations of her designer and builder, who, our readers will recollect, is Commodore Porter himself. Certainly nothing the people of New Orleans have ever seen in the shape of an "iron-clad" can compare with the Essex.

In the contest with the battery at Port Hudson, the smoke pipes and the ventilator were perforated in numerous places, and present something the appearance of being rust-eaten.

It was impossible to ascertain what the loss of the rebels was, as those engaged on the Essex were too well protected by iron armor to permit their seeing ashore; but as the action was at very close quarters, the loss on shore must have been heavy. There was no casualty on the steamer.

The names of Porter and Essex have already passed into history in a former generation, and the exploits of the gallant old frigate in the waters of the Pacific have been the animated theme of discourse around millions of American hearthstones. This generation can now, too, boast of a Porter, the son of the gallant sailor who shed so much lustre upon the United States Navy; and the Essex, too, craft of his own invention, named after the famous cruiser, and like her distinguished for being almost without a rival in her line of service."

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—In order to supply any deficiency in the quota of the forces required from this State, and to avoid the necessity of drafting, volunteers for one year will be accepted and organized as follows: One regiment will be raised and organized in each congressional district at the camps of rendezvous heretofore established. No advance bounty or pay will be allowed to volunteers under this call. Advance pay and bounty will be allowed to all recruits for the regiments organized prior to 1st of July, 1862, until further orders. The quotas of the several townships for the draft will be announced at an early day, and if from the indications a sufficient number of volunteers for one year cannot be raised prior to October 6th, a draft will be made in the townships for any deficiency then existing.

Fully one-half of the counties in this State have furnished their quotas.

Indianians feel a little sore at General Wallace's removal. It was hoped that he would be allowed to lead the army he had organized against the rebels. He, however, is not a West Pointer and must be shelved.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans 13th, has arrived. Among her passengers is Com. Porter.

REMAINS OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—When the body of Col. Fletcher Webster was committed to the tomb at Marshfield, the undertaker, at the request of the family, opened the coffin containing the remains of Daniel Webster. Decay had naturally done its work, but the marked peculiarities of that massive head and face were clearly distinguishable.—*Boston Post.*

GOING FOR A SOLDIER.—W. H. C. Hosmer, Esq., of Avon, N. Y., the well known poet, has enlisted as a private in a rifle battery company.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—To Rent a Cottage, on West or South Sides. Address "CUSTOMER" Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Protestant Girl, to do general housework in a small private family. References will be required. No. 400 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—By a Protestant girl, a situation to do chamber work and take care of children, or plain sewing. Good references. Address "A. B. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—At Moore's Dining Rooms, No. 129 and 131 Dearborn street, fifty boarders by the week, at $2.50 per week.

WANTED—Board with the comforts of a home for an elderly lady, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address Post Office Box 1329, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

WANTED—To Rent a small cottage house on the North Side, south of Oak street and east of Franklin. Rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address Post Office Box 1193.

WANTED—Boarding in a genteel private family, within ten minutes walk of the Rock Island Round House. Address box 3167 for one week. References exchanged.

WANTED—Board and a nicely furnished room, by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. A quiet home is desired for which a fair price will be paid. West Side preferred. Best references given. Address, stating terms, "N. W. R." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS for Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3933, Chicago.

WANTED—To cure in the shortest, easiest and safest manner, any number of nervously afflicted ladies, sickly and distressed children, and others needing medical assistance, by O. L. LEONARD, M. D., who will be pleased to attend to calls at his rooms, Nos. 1 and 2, over the Tremont Exchange, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph, at any hour of the day or night.

WANTED.—Backers or other business men in want of a competent and responsible Book Keeper, will please address Post Office Box 3866. The advertiser has had twelve years experience in this city, six years in a prominent business firm as Principal Book-Keeper.

WANTED—A comfortable, quiet home in some private family, or where there are but few boarders, near the Post Office, for myself and wife, consisting of a small parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, with board. The arrangement will be permanent if agreeable to both parties and the reference made perfectly satisfactory. A call personal, or a note left at 89 Monroe street, will meet with attention, if made soon. H.

WANTED, A BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION, By a young man of experience. Salary not so much of an object. Refers to Wurry, Nelson & Co., 214 South Water street. Further city references can be given if necessary. Address "F." Post Office Box 307, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent. A family of four persons, with no children, wish to rent a Furnished House on or about the 15th of October, on Michigan or Wabash avenues north of Van Buren street, or on the cross streets, near the avenues, or on West Washington, west of Peoria street. Address Post Office Box 1588. Best references given.

WANTED—A position in any of the railroad offices in the city, by a thorough business man, who has had three years experience in the business, as Local Freight Agent, and General Freight and Ticket Agent, and can fill any position under superintendent satisfactorily. Unexceptionable references given. Address "SOLICITOR," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young man of five years experience in the Tobacco and Cigar trade, and two years in a Grocery Store, wants employment in some respectable business where he can make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Can give good city and Eastern references. Address GEO. W. BRIGGS, Box 1714, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED, To Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. Wanted by a man who understands his business, employment as Salesman, Stock-Keeper or Shipping Clerk. The advertiser has had to leave his own business in Missouri through the rebellion, and now seeks a home in a Loyal City. He has been employed in one of the first wholesale houses East. References at this office. Address "DRY GOODS," Post Office Box 134, Quincy, Ill.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, Sept. 22d, 1862. By order of the H. P. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

FRUIT JARS—In pint, quart and half gallon sizes. For sale at MERRILL'S LAMP AND OIL STORE, 85 Randolph street.

STRAYED—From its owner near the gate at Camp Douglas, a Black Pointer Dog, answers to the name of "Frank." Whoever will return him or give information that will lead to its recovery, at the office of the Dearborn House, shall be rewarded.

$5,000—I have about $5,000 of Whiteside County Orders, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to sell. The whole indebtedness of the county is but about $20,000, and the tax is levied to pay these orders, they must be a desirable investment for any one who has the money. Address D. RICHARDS, Sterling, Ill.

BOWIE KNIVES—Just received a case of **BOWIE KNIVES,** ten inch blades. Also cartridges for revolvers, low to the trade. CHARLES BUGG, 111 Lake street, Chicago.

NOTICE—The Mercantile Association will hold a meeting at their rooms this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. MERRILL LADD, Secretary.

LOST—On Monday, near Clark street Bridge, a Black and Tan Slut. A reward will be paid when brought to 26 Lake street, 2nd floor.

MUSIC—A Lady musically educated by the best talent of an Eastern city, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, at $10 a term of twenty four lessons. Address "W," Post Office Box 1680.

BOARDING.—Wanted two gentlemen to board, (will occupy a room together,) at 157 State street.

MARE STOLEN—Stolen from the subscriber on Monday, Sept. 1st, a Dark Brown Mare, with a few grey hairs mixed, about nine years old, having suckled a colt when missing resembling a so-called French Mare; little white spot on the forehead, hind feet white, right one more than the left; lump on the right stifle. Whoever will give such information to T. H. MUHLKE, of the firm of Gieslow, Muhlke & Co., No. 151 Lake street, ANTON MORS, Niles, Cook County, Ill., or to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded. CHARLES G. MUHLKE, Deerfield, Lake Co., Sept. 20, 1862.

WE ARE ADVANCING UPON Produce consigned to us, for sale in this market, or to be forwarded, giving shippers the benefit of selling here or at points East, charging but one commission and one per cent. per annum on amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 167 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Billiard Table (nearly new), with Balls, Markers, Cues and Cue Racks. Cost a few months ago $400. For sale for $250 cash. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

NUTS AND BOLTS.—The St. Louis Nut and Bolt Factory is now in full operation. **CASH ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.** The Nuts are hot pressed, made under Cole's Patent, and are superior to any manufactured by any other process. Address J. H. SHEETS, Box No. 2012, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT. M. T. AMES Has just opened at **130 Dearborn street,** Where he will keep constantly on hand Oysters, Keg, Can and Shell Cove Oysters, Sardines, Ocean and Lake Fish, &c., &c. Baltimore Oysters received daily by express from the packers.

Opera Glasses and Telescopes. Call on Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS, 124 Clark street, and examine his new stock of FIELD GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES and TELESCOPES.

REMODELED, REFITED AND RE-OPENED.—I have thoroughly refitted my Academy, making it **Still the Finest and Largest in the West.** And am now ready and shall be happy to receive all who desire a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of Dancing. ... I now extend a CORDIAL INVITATION to them all. The first Soiree of the season will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, 1862. EDWIN MARTINE, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER. Everybody should drink Empire Water during the present sudden changes of the weather, to prevent Bilious Fevers, Headache and Nervous Debility. Sold by Druggists and Hotels, and at Mrs. JOHNSON'S Ice Cream Saloon, Bryan Hall. Western Depot, 90 Randolph street, Chicago. D. A. KNOWLTON, Proprietor.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA. DR. KRUSEMARCK, Has lately published **THE HEALTH RESTORER,** Or a new method to cure in the simplest way, all the diseases caused by cold, as **Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.** Without the use of poisonous drugs. This pamphlet should be read by every sufferer ... Address Dr. WM. KRUSEMARCK, Post Office Box 1166, Chicago, Ill. Also, for sale by JOHN R. WALSH, corner Custom House Place and Madison street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [rates illegible]

Special rates for Advertisements, upon the first and fourth pages, can be had upon application at the Counting Room.

All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month. 20.00 per Square, for one year. Terms.—Cash in advance.

New Advertisements.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON SOUTH SIDE, BY THOS. B. BRYAN.

24x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Madison. 50x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Madison. 25x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Monroe. 111x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth. 100x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Ringold. 50x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Buena Vista. 87x180 feet on Michigan avenue, near Rio Grande. 40x180 feet on Wabash avenue, near Adams. 60x170 feet on Wabash avenue, near Liberty. 40x180 feet on Wabash avenue, near North. 41x180 feet on Wabash avenue, near Old. 300x119 feet on corner Wabash avenue and Ringold. An acre corner of Wabash avenue and Rio Grande. 200x125 feet corner of Calumet ave. and Rio Grande. 32x160 feet on Prairie avenue, near North. 32x160 feet on Indiana avenue, near Palo Alto. 75x150 feet on Buffalo street, near Harrison. 100x125 feet corner of Buffalo street and Harrison. ... always be found at my office.

THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins, 135 & 137 Lake Street, (UP STAIRS.)

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, CURTAIN GOODS. Furnishing Goods, UPHOLSTERY GOODS. *Prime Live Geese Feathers.*

Hollister & Wilkins' GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 .... Lake street, (up stairs) .... 135 & 137

WORSTEDS!! HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, Having perfected our arrangements for the Fall Trade in HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS, We are now prepared to execute any orders with which the Ladies may favor us. We have engaged an EXPERIENCED DESIGNER, And some of the VERY BEST KNITTERS in the West, and feel confident that for elegance and finish combined with a due regard to economy, our Worsted work will be found unexcelled in this city. Our stock of ZEPHYR and SHETLAND WOOLS is very large, and we are daily producing Novelties in **Hoods, Caps, Sontags, Shawls, Carriage Blankets, Sleeves, &c.,** To which we solicit the attention of purchasers. Our Retail Dry Goods, Trimmings and Fancy Departments are also full of WELL SELECTED, and (for the times) CHEAP goods; and attached to the latter is a comfortable **FITTING ROOM,** Expressly for the convenience of Ladies who wish to try on goods before buying. **GRAVES & IRVINE,** 78 LAKE STREET.

SAVE YOUR COAL!—Lester's Improved **HOT AIR FURNACE,** With his PATENT TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON RADIATORS will save more than one quarter the coal used by any other Furnace where the Radiators are made of Cast Iron (as any person familiar with the workings of Wrought and Cast Iron Stoves, must know). Besides the Wrought Radiators will not rust as the Cast Iron is known by experience. Please call and examine at my Office, **No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.** REFERENCES: Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, ... Thomas B. Bryan, ... John M. Williams, ... E. Burling, Architect, ... M. W. LESTER.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, SILVER PLATED GOODS, Liquors, Groceries, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. **Without Reserve for Cash.** On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, **AXLE GREASE.** Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. **CHAS. L. NOBLE,** 175 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES, Carbon Oils of Best Brands.** With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can sell as low as they can be purchased East. "Ethridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The **LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY** Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships: City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply in Chicago to ... General Western Agents, 47 Lasalle street, Chicago. ... Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

NURSING BOTTLE. No Metal in its Construction. Imitates exactly the natural supply. Adopted by the physicians of the East, and are for sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET. Nearly every article required for housekeeping. VAN SCHAACK'S, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by **VAN SCHAACK,** No. 47 State street, the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at **VAN SCHAACK'S,** No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other **COOK STOVES.** Adapted for Wood, Coal or Corn at ... VAN SCHAACK'S ...

The Tribune,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

JUDGE SCATES' LETTER.

Judge Scates' letter, addressed to the War Democrats of Cook county, which we publish elsewhere, is an eloquent and soul-stirring appeal to the true patriots of his party, which cannot fail to have a marked influence not only upon the election this fall but upon the future division of parties in the State. Judge Scates is a representative rather of Southern Illinois, where the Democratic strength chiefly lies, than of Cook county, where he has resided only a few years. He is known personally to every county south of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and by reputation throughout the State, as among the straightest of his political sect, and as a life-long friend and supporter of Judge Douglas. He has been honored with the highest place on the judicial bench, and has never been known as anything but an unwavering Democrat, rather more deeply imbued with prejudice against "abolitionism" than the average of his party in the North.

What has induced Judge Scates to sever his connection with the Democratic party, as represented in the late Springfield Convention, and to counsel the War Democrats of the State to repudiate its platform and nominees? The answer is simple. Because the Democratic party has abandoned its faith—departed from the patriotic principles which Stephen A. Douglas left as his last will and testament, and turned Tory for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and the destroyers of the Union. Reason enough! Judge Scates reviews the platform of the Springfield Convention with [illegible] and shows that its endeavor is to array all against the government and in the interest of the rebellion—hostile to our soldiers in the field and lending encouragement to the guerrillas who are shooting them down. He vindicates the patriotism and earnestness of the Illinois volunteers, and utters the true prophecy that it will go hard with the Tories when those volunteers return to their homes. He declares also that slavery must be crushed, rather than the Union be destroyed, and that it rests with the rebels themselves to say whether it shall be preserved by their laying down their arms, or overthrown by their continued and causeless warfare against the Constitution.

These are true words. Judge Scates recommends that the War Democrats meet in convention at Springfield, on the 24th inst., to give expression to their views, which were choked down at the Tory conclave on the 10th. We doubt not the call will be ardently responded to wherever the notice may reach in season for the appointment of delegates. We hope so, because it promises to separate the true from the base coin—to divide the counterfeit from the genuine Democracy, and enable all patriots to join hands in striking down treason wherever it exists.

PRO-SLAVERY HOWLERS

It is said that while one man may rob a garden with impunity, another is hung for looking over the wall. This old "saw" is exemplified by the course of the pro-slavery faction towards the Chicago TRIBUNE. Whenever there is admitted into its columns the least criticism of the conduct of generals of the rose-water class, the whole faction set up a howl of denunciation, and every print in their interest, barks in chorus. The sentiment at the bottom of this abuse is sympathy for the secessionists. Their "Southern brethren" are rebels. Before the war broke out these rebels were their political confreres. They have a hankering for their partisan fellowship hereafter. They are bitterly opposed to any disturbance of the "peculiar institution," as that might render future political fraternization difficult if not impracticable. These miserable flunkies have small desire for the restoration of the Union unless the rebel slaveholders are re-placed in control of the government. Their *furious* zeal for certain generals is founded in the belief that said generals are maneuvering to bring about a restoration of Bourbon rule; and the fierce malevolence shown to other generals who would strike down slavery to save the Union, is readily explained.

It is a favorite expression of these flunkies, that "the TRIBUNE is all the time pitching into the generals." But never a word of rebuke have they for the daily assaults of their organ, the secession *Times*, upon all officers who do not bow the knee to the Baal they worship. For twelve months past, that sheet has poured forth a constant stream of calumny upon every statesman and officer of prominence who prefers the salvation of the Union to the preservation of slavery. But not a whimper of objection escapes the mouths of these pro-slavery fanatics. The TRIBUNE is the Mordecai at the King's gate that gives them so much offense. They can perceive the mote in their neighbor's eye but not the beam in their own. Some of these jaundiced whiners have the supreme impudence to call themselves Republicans! We believe they qualify it with the word "conservative." They are "conservative Republicans." The word "conservative" in the political vocabulary means pro-slavery, or save-slavery. What sort of a creature is a pro-slavery Republican?

We refer to these things now because the pro-slavery howlers and their "conservative" allies are particularly vociferous at this time. But at the risk of making them feel unpleasant, we shall whisper in their ears a fact that they would do well to consider:—Slavery and the Union cannot both be saved. It is too big a job for the power of the people. One or the other must go to the wall. Which shall it be? Let men make their choice.

ANOTHER NEST OF THEM.

The evidence that there is in existence in the North a compact, secret and treasonable organization, the object of which is to furnish aid to the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, daily accumulates and daily grows stronger and stronger. It comes to us from almost every one of the free States and from so many sources, each independent of the other, that to doubt the fact which it establishes would be not a whit less foolish than to doubt the existence of the air we breathe. The last revelation since that made by M. Y. Johnson of Galena, is from Iowa, and there the secession virus in the southern tier of counties seems to be as strong as in the disloyal parts of Illinois. Let the people everywhere be on the alert. The enemy is everywhere at work!

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO BLAME.

There will be many persons in haste to blame the commander of the army of the Potomac, for his failure to capture all the rebel force by which he was opposed. Such complaints will reach any man's ears who will go into a public place and listen to the first five minutes' conversation on the war. On the other hand, the friends and worshippers of that commander will break, nay have already broken, out into extravagant laudations over the fact that he got the rebels over the other side of the river at all. In our view of the case, either premature blame or excessive praise is out of place. The country knows nothing of the situation of affairs a week ago, and no one not connected with the army can now give an intelligible account of what has been done. The strength of the enemy is unknown, probably to our own division commanders, and we doubt if there is a man in the North, save perhaps General McClellan and the Adjutant General, who can guess within five thousand how many troops made the battle on our side. All hands are equally ignorant of the reinforcements that have from time to time gone forward; and nobody knows fairly more of the nature of the ground, the condition of the troops, the state of the weather and of the roads—all items that have an influence that cannot be set aside in estimating the merit or demerit of the general commanding. By-and-by—as soon as different spectators can compare notes and the reports of subordinates be studied—the history of the whole affair may be written; and then if there has been a want of activity and skill in permitting the enemy to escape, we shall certainly do our share in heaping him upon whom the blame shall fall; for if it shall appear that all that any man could make is the grand struggle, was made, we shall give no one reason to suppose that our praise is withheld. In the meantime, the growling of the dissatisfied and fulsome adulation of the man worshippers may be classed together and treated to contempt.

TO A BAKER'S DOZEN.

We are requested by a dozen or more candidates, each seeking a place, to give them a helping hand: Gentlemen, you are all Republicans, and we ought not to know any difference in your claims to office; certainly we ought not to use the influence of the TRIBUNE for one and against another. The conventions before which you will respectively come will probably decide between you without injustice, though in many cases the decisions may appear to be hard and invidious. Be content, or try again next year. The harmony of the party, and our own interests as publishers, demand that we keep our hands off. There are hundreds of clever fellows whom we would be glad to help; but we must do it in some other way than by interfering in local conventions.

THE REBEL FORCE.

A private letter from Washington to a gentleman in this city, dated on the 17th, says that "the man who is deluded by purse-proud swaggerers and newspaper sycophants into the belief that the rebels have 150,000 to 200,000 men, on the North side of the Potomac, ought to be bored for the simples." The writer, who has official opportunities for knowing whereof he affirms, says that he "re-echoes the opinion in government circles that the entire rebel strength, counting all reinforcements to that date, was not 85,000 men." We give the opinion for what it is worth.

☞ The rebellion would have been completely crushed out before now had the pro-slavery party consented that the war should be waged for the sole end of saving the Union. But no! they insisted upon the adoption of a policy to save both together. Slavery must ride on the same train with Union, and the lamentable failure of the effort is seen by the world. Rather than quarrel with the pro-slavery democratic organization, the Administration adopted the pro-slavery programme for the conduct of the war. In its sincere desire to preserve a united North, it has permitted its political opponents to manage the war pretty much in their own way. The policy of the political friends of the administration has not been tried for a single hour since the bombardment of Sumter—though they are held responsible for the want of success in military operations, because they are the party in power.

Eighteen months of disastrous failure in the insane attempt to put down the rebellion and preserve its cause, instructs us in saying to the pro-slavery Unionists, that the thing can't be done. Slavery must be thrown overboard or the ship of state will founder and all on board will perish miserably. Choose ye which you will save—the Union or slavery.

Mason and Slidell.

At the last sitting of the rebel Congress, it was unanimously voted (the Richmond *Examiner* tells the world) that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners to London and Paris, should be recalled. These heroes of the Trent might say, with Othello, that their "occupation's gone," but, in truth, they have had no occupation. Pouring water into sieves, or trying to make ropes of the sands of the sea, would produce as many results as have accrued to the rebels from their playing at diplomacy. They were not received as ambassadors, neither was one of them ever admitted into the presence of Victoria or Napoleon, to whom they were respectively accredited. The officials whom they addressed gave them the cold shoulder. Their lengthy epistles were very often acknowledged in the most curt manner. They are nobodies, and were treated as such. Every dog has his day, and they had theirs—on the Trent. From the moment they landed on English soil they felt into a hopeless abyss of utter insignificance. Such was their position, or want of position in Europe. Now, their own friends have snuffed them out in rebeldom. Whether they come home, is a matter of profound indifference. But we presume that, *for personal safety*, Mason will continue in his furnished rooms in London, and that Slidell will remain in his gloomy solitude, for in only visiting or corresponding traitors, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore—that stately mansion which he leased in order to be near the palace of the Elysee Bourbon and the embassies of Great Britain, Greece, Prussia and Saxe Weimar, in the same street.

A Son of the late Col. Hardin Wounded.

Among the officers wounded at Bull Run on the 30th of August was Col. Martin D. Hardin, a son of the late Col. J. J. Hardin, of this State, who was killed while gallantly fighting at Buena Vista. He had been assigned to the command of a volunteer regiment in McDowell's corps, and while at its head in the action of that day was shot through the body a little below the heart, with a musket ball. Another shot at nearly the same moment broke his shoulder. These wounds, though dangerous, have not yet proved fatal, and he has been removed to the residence of relatives at Santiago.

Allowing the Soldiers to Vote.

The bill allowing the soldiers to vote in all elections hereafter to be held in the State, was unanimously voted (the Richmond *Examiner* tells the world) that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, confederate commissioners to London and Paris, should be recalled. These heroes of the Trent might say, with Othello, that their "occupation's gone," but, in truth, they have had no occupation. Pouring water into sieves, or trying to make ropes of the sands of the sea, would produce as many results as have accrued to the rebels from their playing at diplomacy. They were not received as ambassadors, neither was one of them ever admitted into the presence of Victoria or Napoleon, to whom they were respectively accredited. The officials whom they addressed gave them the cold shoulder. Their lengthy epistles were very often acknowledged in the most curt manner. They are nobodies, and were treated as such. Every dog has his day, and they had theirs—on the Trent. From the moment they landed on English soil they felt into a hopeless abyss of utter insignificance. Such was their position, or want of position in Europe. Now, their own friends have snuffed them out in rebeldom. Whether they come home, is a matter of profound indifference. But we presume that, *for personal safety*, Mason will continue in his furnished rooms in London, and that Slidell will remain in his gloomy solitude, for in only visiting or corresponding traitors, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore—that stately mansion which he leased in order to be near the palace of the Elysee Bourbon and the embassies of Great Britain, Greece, Prussia and Saxe Weimar, in the same street.

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JUDGE SCATES' LETTER.

THE TORY CONVENTION DISSECTED.

Eloquent Appeal to the War Democracy of Illinois.

To the True War Democracy or Cook County:

I was appointed by your delegation to fill a vacancy, and took part in the proceedings of the convention—believing that every member had a right to be heard, and to present resolution for consideration. After the appropriate committees had been appointed, and the nominations had been made, and there being nothing to occupy the attention of the convention, I offered for consideration three resolutions, in substance as follows (I give them from memory, the originals have been suppressed, like I was, so far as the managers and officers of the convention could do so):

Resolved, That we believe with the president that—

There is a large class of citizens who are in favor of the execution of the laws, but only on condition that the institution of slavery shall be preserved.

And that there is another large class who are willing to prosecute the war and maintain the government, but only on condition that slavery shall be exterminated.

But there is another class of the loyal people, many times greater than both these extremists, who are in favor of prosecuting the war with all possible vigor, to maintain the National Constitution and Union without conditions.

Whether, in so doing slavery shall survive or perish is a question, not for the government, but those engaged in rebellion.

And we know and declare that we are of the class who are unconditionally for the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That there is only two sides to the question—every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war.

"Only patriots and traitors," "—" and the more stupendous our preparations, the less the 150th Note shall add the shorter the struggle." And therefore,

"It is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of our country."

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the president's call for 600,000 volunteers, and pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions and to offer every facility to hasten them into the field at the earliest possible moment, and advise and sanction the most vigorous prosecution of the war, until all its ends are attained, before the public authority fully restored, and the laws are enforced and obeyed by all.

Immediately upon the introduction of these resolutions, some person, I know not who, moved to refer them without reading to the committee on resolutions. I, with others, demanded that they be read for the information of the convention before it should be called upon to vote upon their reference. Objection was made to having the resolutions read, but the president decided that we had a right to call for their reading; but before the secretary could begin to read them, another member, I know not who, moved to lay them on the table without reading, again I, with others, demanded their reading before any vote should be taken. The president, by this time, got the ear into his head, and he now decided that we had no right to the reading of the resolutions, and put the question upon laying them upon the table, and declaring. From the sound the vote was about equal, but the president decided that the ayes had it. A division upon this vote was called for, but the president refused to take the vote by division of the house—yet the rules of the last legislature had been adopted by the convention. Then the ayes and nays, called by a president willing to violate every principle of parliamentary law, succeeded in gagging me, that I might not answer Carl Pretz interrogating these resolutions. Within two hours after this proceeding, these same freedom lovers passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deprecate and condemn the extravagance of some portions of the public press, we will ever protect against all unjust interference with the freedom of speech and of the press,

and applauded to the echo the acceptance of it by a candidate who declined to make them a speech until a platform was put under his feet, including the precious diamond stone for its foundation. But this foundation had also a ruby in it, as follows:

Resolved, That the recent arrests of citizens of this State, charged with violations of civil law, and their transportation to military prisons beyond the State, calls for the most unqualified condemnation;

yet some of these citizens have been in the habit of lurking for days in the village streets and wishing that a brave colonel who had lost his leg in battle had lost his head instead of his leg.

Such is a record of facts—and upon it I feel called upon to place myself right upon the record as one of your representatives in the convention.

I have first to remark that the president of the convention has been lieutenant governor of the State, and as such, the presiding officer of the Senate; and was, and is still, a good parliamentarian. He knows well that any surrender or deliberative body has a right to have any proposition read before he can be called upon to vote upon it. Secondly, this convention met at a crisis most disastrous and appalling of any through which the country has ever passed.

A gigantic rebellion, numbering its well organized and disciplined troops by hundreds of thousands, has triumphantly driven our armies upon the capital, defeated, dispirited, and greatly demoralized—outnumbering us in every field.

The president, forgetting party dogmas and party lines, stands with one arm outstretched grappling with this mighty foe—struggling to repel the invader and to save the capital and the government. With his present force and the prestige of victory has departed from our standard, and the nation is gasping in the death struggle with these mighty and insolent foemen.

Our fathers, husbands, brothers, sons have been slain and wounded by thousands, that have supplied every door with a widow's—as when the Lord visited the first born of Egypt—and every fireside with a sick or wounded friend. And yet we come in the field at a struggling still to maintain the unequal contest until their brethern at home can fly to the rescue. The president has issued his call for three much needed recruits. The great host of a great people is stirred to its inmost depths. The masses are moving. Martial strains resound from Maine to Minnesota. The whole land has become a camp and men rush to the field to rescue their kindred and countrymen.

Such is the time; such are the circumstances. All patriots suspend ordinary pursuits, and flock to the field—hurrying forward new recruits; and forgetting all else, with feeling painfully intensified, they cry constantly one to another, "Watchman, what of the night?" "Watchman, what of the morning?" The president is calling for reinforcements, and nothing but the sound of the busy preparation of war is heard over the land.

Great God! are there those in the land—grown rich and prosperous and happy under the fostering care of this blessed government—who will abandon her in this her hour of peril, or throw stumbling blocks in the way by fault finding or factious resolutions, or misdeeds or hinder others from rushing forward to answer to the call of the government of all treasure, their liberty and their lives, sinking friends? To their eternal shame be it spoken, there are such to be found who have so done and are doing. At such a crisis, and under such circumstances like the present city (?) of the country met in convention. And what did the country expect? Why, that the first resolution would be responded to with encouragement to the president, thanking him for his untiring efforts to uphold the government against this invading host, and the atonement of Maryland Heights, his throwing out of the white flag at Bolivar Heights, when his force was under 10,000 of a force of not less than 12,000, besides the cavalry, which, forewarned of Colonel Miles' intentions, escaped the previous night, and when succor was approaching him, were unnecessary, he should have been withdrawn or reinforced. Usually well-informed unofficial persons have supposed, until within a very few days, that Gen. Wool had a much larger body of troops at Harper's Ferry than were left there, and that one or more of the new regiments were adding themselves to the garrison daily. Unless that garrison were strong enough to hold its own against assault, no one could understand why it should be kept there; since it was a matter of course that the rebel army would try to take it, and then march in the rear. Even after Frederick was occupied by Jackson, it was possible for several days to reinforce Miles. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was running West, and supplies were received and communications sent by way of the Cumberland, and Point of Rocks below was unoccupied to the last, the telegraph operator there sending the first news of the surrender. Whether Gen. Sigel should or should not have been sent up the river on the Virginia side with a column of twenty-five thousand men, as he desired; and whether Gen. McClellan could, had he pushed on with more energy, have relieved Miles, as he promised to do within the two days during which Sigel sent him word that he could hold out, are questions which it would perhaps be premature to answer with positiveness, at present.

The glimpses which we have of the contest now proceeding on the upper Potomac are tantalizingly few and far between. That the battle of South Mountain was a victory gained by the two corps of Generals Reno and Hooker, over an enemy very strongly posted, but not, by large numbers, in excess of numbers, in a country presenting the rugged and grand, as well as the peaceful and lovely characteristics of Swiss scenery, appears clear on ought. Tuesday's and Wednesday's contest seem to have raged from Antietam creek, near Sharpsburg, where the principal part of the forces were engaged, to the vicinity of Boonsborough, at Catoctin Creek, some ten miles to the southeast, at a greater distance from the river and not far from the scene of Sunday's battle at South Mountain, the object of the rebels in making a stand at the latter place apparently being to prevent access to Harper's Ferry and a possible flanking movement against their main body. The contest was one of artillery, and probably more guns were brought into action than ever engaged each other before in America. At the close of the day Gen. McClellan sent here for supplies and provisions and ammunition—that for his twenty-pound Parrots being completely exhausted.

When the rebels get all their artillery is a question that no one pretends to solve. As an effort has been made to hold the navy department responsible and to cry out upon the administration because the whole army were not supplied to make "old Mr. Welles" the scapegoat than the generals. Yet, I am assured by the assistant secretary of the navy, that in the hold of no one of the numerous vessels we have captured have more than two or three pieces of cannon been found; if the vessels which we have succeeded in getting in have carried no more, we is fairly presumable, the supply of artillery from this source must have been inconsiderably small. We need not seek so far for an explanation. In the course of the Peninsula campaign the rebels captured at least forty pieces of cannon; in the course of the Rappahannock campaign they took thirty guns; and now it is reported from Harper's Ferry that they carried out of that place fifty-field guns, making one hundred and twenty cannon, or thirty batteries—here being but four guns each—which are known to have fallen into rebel hands in the East since the first of June.

Another question not answered of two companies of the 30th New York, under Adjutant Johnson, and two companies of the 65th Illinois, under Major Wood, the whole under command of the latter officer, with orders to destroy the Napoleon guns and such ammunition as they could.

The expedition departed on its mission safely and reached the Middle position in under cover of Capt. Maffett's and Capt. Phillips' guns. Throwing out pickets they proceeded to the discharge of their duty. But a rebel was to be seen, but no one knew how soon they might make their appearance. They brought down the four guns, and, quite a store of ammunition, which was made useful on the day following, through the foresight of Col. d'Utassy.

About 8½ o'clock the rebels opened fire from a battery near the point, from which they had been signalling, and their shells fell up in the plain with sufficient rapidity to cause a stampede of soldiers and town's people, who were enjoying a stroll. The boys laughed as the shells fell far short of the island, but laughed no more, as shell after shell came nearer, and nearer, and, finally, went clear over the works and down the slope. Then came the report of a gun from Maryland Hights, not our old position, but from the very top, and a shell burst without great crashing. The Potomac. The Fort Royal again all the "pop-gun battery," as they termed the new one, but soon the pop-guns proved to be real ones, and shot came whizzing past us on the parapet and down the further side of the hill. This was not pleasant. A cloud of dust at the left betokened the approach of the rebels, and the troops were called into position. Nothing but the dust away beyond the woods could be seen. Presently a movement was discovered on the edge of the woods, and soon a battery commenced on the left, shelling the woods between. Our batteries were now fully engaged, and all attention was turned to watch the approach of infantry.

Skirmishers, of the New York 29th, were thrown out, and other troops advanced down the hill under cover of the brush to meet them. A dark mass, almost shielded from view by the woods, began moving toward our right and soon appeared in full view as they crossed a distant field an ebook position in the woods. A battery now appeared in front of us, and shot and shell came over the ridge inside of our works. It was quite evident that they were only trying the range, and it was also apparent that they were quite satisfied with it.

Our batteries now turned their attention to the new batteries of the rebels, and Captain Von Schelin succeeded in placing a few shells in the right spot. A shot from the rebels exploded one of Captain Von Schelin's caissons, wounding four men. A new battery had opened from London Heights, making four guns in all in that position. Capt. Mott and silenced the first for a while, but it resumed operations after a change of position.

As day closed the attack for that day was seriously averted; but it was the policy of the rebel policy to hurry matters. They made one or two feints on the right to feel our position, and some skirmishing took place with the 39th New York. After dark, and as matters seemed to be settling down, a most attack was made upon our left by the troops who had almost gotten in our rear, but who were repulsed by the 32d Ohio, with serious loss to themselves and the rebels. This was the most serious encounter of the day.

The 2d Maryland, the 87th Ohio, and the 19th New York were ordered up to the support of the left, but no fighting of moment took place. Our men slept upon their arms in the trenches.

Early on Monday morning, the skill of the rebel generals was displayed. During the night, they had posted two batteries upon the lower plateau of London Hights, in the position previously examined, another battery in front, and still another to our right upon a knoll on the opposite side of the Potomac, thus enfilading the whole of our entrenchments.

Commencing fire, they rained shot and shell along the whole line, and it was evident our batteries could not drive them away nor silence them. Still, our guns responded vigorously until all the long range ammunition was out. Then Col. d'Utassy's force from Maryland Hights came into service, and with the eighth Wisconsin battery, which had been left in the city. The rifled gun and the Napoleon howitzers were also rendered useless, against assault, no one could understand why it should be kept there; since it was a matter of course that the rebel army would try to take it, and then march in the rear. Even after Frederick was occupied by Jackson, it was possible for several days to reinforce Miles. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was running West, and supplies were received and communications sent by way of the Cumberland, and Point of Rocks below was unoccupied to the last, the telegraph operator there sending the first news of the surrender. Whether Gen. Sigel should or should not have been sent up the river on the Virginia side with a column of twenty-five thousand men, as he desired; and whether Gen. McClellan could, had he pushed on with more energy, have relieved Miles, as he promised to do within the two days during which Sigel sent him word that he could hold out, are questions which it would perhaps be premature to answer with positiveness, at present.

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CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY

Full Particulars by a Reporter on the Ground.

AN ATTACK ON MARYLAND HIGHTS.

Details of Subsequent Movements.

THE FINAL SURRENDER.

[From the Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

On Friday morning the actual conflict began by an attack upon Maryland Hights, at Solomon's Gap, and in the rear from Pleasant Valley. Capt. Cole, who was thought to have been captured, came in from near Frederick. He reported but few of the enemy near that place, but had ascertained that a force of 20,000 had been left in Pleasant Valley; this force crossing the Potomac. The Fort Royal again all the "pop-gun battery," as they termed the new one, but soon the pop-guns proved to be real ones, and shot came whizzing past us on the parapet and down the further side of the hill. This was not pleasant. A cloud of dust at the left betokened the approach of the rebels, and the troops were called into position. Nothing but the dust away beyond the woods could be seen. Presently a movement was discovered on the edge of the woods, and soon a battery commenced on the left, shelling the woods between. Our batteries were now fully engaged, and all attention was turned to watch the approach of infantry.

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The matter which at first seemed a question of time now appeared more like a question of strength. Darkness found the whole available range of our whole position, and were evidently playing with us. Indeed, Gen. Hill sent a note after the main body of the rebel army was held, and in order to prevent useless sacrifice of life, the officers reluctantly consented to display the white flag.

The flag was about 5 o'clock. Owing to the fog and smoke, the signal was not seen at first, and the firing continued, during which a shell struck Col. Miles in the left side, inflicting a mortal wound. Lieut. Binney, who was standing by, escaped unhurt. He immediately procured a white pillow, and succeeded in forcing some of the frightened men to assist in removing Col. Miles to an ambulance. While so engaged, a shell passed over the colonel and cut the officer who had held of the opposite side of the blanket almost in two.

Discovering the signals, at last firing ceased, and Gen. White went out with a flag of truce and surrendered to Generals Jackson and Hill.

It was a sad blow to our troops who had looked forward to a desperate fight, in which they did not intend to come off second best. The terms of capitulation were: Officers and men to have ready parole. Officers to retain side arms and private property; all United States property to be turned over to the rebels.

When the army took possession of the place they were foil wed into town by neighboring farmers in carriages, on horseback and many fugitives were thus caught. The method of procedure, without being brutal, was characterized by the peculiarities of the peculiar institution. The rebels believed civility as a general thing, and no insults were offered our soldiers.

After a delay over Monday night, on account of a difference of opinion as to the terms of capitulation, the rebels insisting that the troops were not to be paroled, but sent to Harrisburg, and upon which Col. D'Utassy expressed the views of a soldier very frankly that the paroles did not bind us absolutely our troops from military duty to government, only so far as not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy until regularly exchanged, the matter continued shelling the woods, making them very uncomfortable for any human being. Judge with what surprise, the occupants of London Hights saw a long column of infantry marching from Maryland Hights to the Ferry. Can it be that they are evacuating? was the query on every one's lips.

Looking over to the camps the artillerists were observed at their posts, and each tried to ascertain from that that it was not so. But, alas, it was too true. Col. Ford had ordered the evacuation, for what reason the men of the brigade could not learn. Col. Miles was brave a soldier as ever walked, upon receiving the order to spike his guns, was so astounded that he refused to obey it, and not until he saw infantry deserting him could he be induced to perform the disgraceful task. He had spoken to the gunners of retreat, as he called the Dahlgrens—and wept like a child, telling Col. Ford that "no matter by whose order it was done, it was a piece of treachery. Even this reason was given him that to stay in the whole position certainly requires the most careful investigation at the hands of the proper authorities. Col. Ford had positive and written orders to hold the place to the last extremity. Five thousand troops and all our batteries were to aid him. Col. Ford remarked that "he had looked the hill all over, and made up his mind to stay there;" that "not a man should come down until they had been whipped from it." Subsequent action certainly gave the lie to his words. Col. Miles, who was at the extreme left, upon learning that the troops were leaving, rode hastily toward the spot, but met the men on their way up the hill, and, learning that the guns were spiked, did not order them back as he intended doing. As there was much talk as to whom belonged the responsibility of the evacuation of this battery and position, your correspondent asked Col. Miles if it was done by his order. "No, sir, but in direct opposition to them," was the answer. Col. Miles then had the guns of the thoroughly spiked, and tipped off the platform into the dirt. The rifled gun and the Napoleon howitzers were also rendered useless, and Col. d'Utassy, commanding the first brigade, offered to retake and hold the position, but it was too late.

The evacuation received the merited condemnation of officers and men. Every one now that the way the rebels was now open, the door locked, it is true, but the key hung outside. Hardly had the hill been deserted ere the rebels occupied London Heights in considerable force, and commenced signalling. Capt. Graham opened his batteries upon them and made three excellent line shots, the third scattering the party, and driving the signal flag into the woods. Capt. Von Schellue's battery also commenced firing upon them and did execution, when a solid shot was taken by rebels of our firing; then they were busy at work getting a battery into position was apparent. To whom they were signalling could not be seen. Our batteries fired upon them occasionally during the afternoon, and must have done some serious damage, as the shells fell right in the midst.

During the day Gen. White's troops were assigned positions. Capt. Phillips' battery was ordered to the extreme right, the 65th Illinois supporting it. These joined the first brigade, D'Utassy. The 126th New York was assigned to Colonel Grimble, commanding the second brigade. The battery of Capt. Von Schelein, occupied the centre and that of Capt. Rigby the left. Twefirst was clearly our weakest point, and a breastwork was thrown up to protect the guns and men, under the direction of Capt. Powell of the engineer corps. Capt. P., with his brigade of contrabands, did excellent service in making other earthworks and digging rifle pits. The fortifications of the left are by far the strongest, but did not extend far enough toward the Shenandoah as the sequel will prove. The rebels could be seen examining locality on Maryland Heights, commanding the left flank, evidently with the intention of planting batteries, but they suddenly departed, and nothing further was seen of any operations in that direction. While officers and men continued in good spirits and anxious for the fight, it was apparent that they were quite satisfied dispirited. It required forty-four ballots to nominate him.

—Hon. Milton Bartley, of Gallatin county, is announced as a candidate for Congress, from the thirteenth district of this State, composed of the fifteen southern counties. Mr. Bartley is a Democrat, but decidedly for the Union. He was a member of the recent Constitutional Convention, and opposed the secession before the people with decided success.

☞ A Washington dispatch of the 18th says, the sanitary commission, now in session, is about to undertake, with the approval of the proper authorities, the preparation and publication at short intervals of an accurate general directory, containing the address and condition of every sick and wounded soldier in the government hospitals. This timely action of the commission is well calculated to meet the anxious inquiries of the public.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

We have lost Harper's Ferry and we deserved to lose it. One or two things was true. Either Col. Miles could not reasonably have been expected to hold the position with the forces under his command, in which case he should either have been withdrawn or reinforced, as he easily might have been: or he could have held the place, in which case he was not the man to whom its defense should have been entrusted. The government, we believe, as well as most of his men whom the enemy, after capturing, paroled, think his surrender unnecessary, to say the least of it. If so, the government is to blame. Col. Miles will be recollected as the officer who was brought before a court martial on a charge of drunkenness at Bull Run, where he was in command of the reserves, whose failure to come up was the cause of the issues which contributed to our defeat. The finding of the court was in effect, that he was "drunk, but not very drunk," or perhaps more accurately, "more or less drunk." Col. Miles has since said in conversation with a gentleman of my acquaintance that he was really unable to say whether he was on the occasion in question drunk or sober: he had been in the habit of drinking freely up to that time and had positively done so since. His reputation in this regard had been previously established in the army, and General Scott, to whom he owed the important command at Bull Run which he heard of the failure of the reserves to come up, simply asked: "was Miles drunk?"

With these facts of his conviction and with charges even graver, before it, if common report may be believed, the government continued Col. Miles in the service, continued him in command of a brigade, and finally entrusted to him the defense of Harpers Ferry, at a time when it was of the most critical importance, no important charge and was in danger of being, as it did become, a detached, isolated post, of which the commander was necessarily given large discretionary powers. Of the duty to the whole fore to be discreet and capable as well as energetic and determined. It behoved Gen. Wool and the administration to see that, under these circumstances, the right man was put in the right place; and it certainly was incumbent upon him to see that the important charge was not upon a man of questionable qualifications.

If, however, the general sentiment regarding Col. Miles be the correct one, the abandonment of Maryland Heights, his throwing out of the white flag at Bolivar Heights, when his force was under 10,000 of a force of not less than 12,000, besides the cavalry, which, forewarned of Colonel Miles' intentions, escaped the previous night, and when succor was approaching him, were unnecessary, he should have been withdrawn or reinforced. Usually well-informed unofficial persons have supposed, until within a very few days, that Gen. Wool had a much larger body of troops at Harper's Ferry than were left there, and that one or more of the new regiments were adding themselves to the

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

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We are receiving large stocks of

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT WHOLESALE.

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No. 142 Lake Street,

Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine.

SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO., No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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(Corner of Wabash avenue.)

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Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

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Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest material, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

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They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with the many other advantages, makes it the most simple by turning a thumb screw.

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They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They will do all dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

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W. C. MASON, Western Agt, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 109 Lake street. [illegible]

L. CORNELL & Co.'s IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.

$35 TO $110.

[illegible]

War Claims

WILLSON & MERRIAM'S United Western War Claim Office, 88 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Claims collected more expeditiously and economically than by any other agency. [illegible]

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest (established 1861) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 88 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

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DIRECTORS:

JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, E. H. HADDOCK, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, [illegible], T. R. ROGERS, E. C. LARNED.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST.

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MACK, HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for the past year, continue to collect claims of EVERY kind [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. [illegible]

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. [illegible]

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF The National Claim Agency.

[illegible]

Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,

Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

—AND—

SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, embracing a complete assortment of Imported and Domestic Leather, LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

[illegible]

TURNER & SIDWAY, Lake street, Chicago......49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 90 South Water-st., CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks [illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior,

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL.

Lumber.

LUMBER, SHINGLE and LATH FOR SALE CHEAP.

[illegible]

Insurance.

BRANCH OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO

Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:

MATTHEW LAFLIN.
E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor and Com.
C. G. COOK, C. G. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
D. A. GAGE, Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
T. R. CARTER, Clerk Superior Court of Chicago.
B. S. MORRIS, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Superintendent Ill C. R. R.
G. M. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:

B. S. MORRIS.........JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:

ERASTUS LYMAN, President
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.

Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON, Manager Branch Office.

HOME INSURANCE CO.

Of New York.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,585,679.6
Liabilities	$57,826.32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

[illegible]

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.) Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid. Its Funds are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States. Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the assured. Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois. No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin, Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page XXXIV: "And one grand office—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,

Cordage, Twine,

CORN BASKETS,

Broom Maker's Stock,

&C., &C., &C.,

Ever Brought to this City

NATHANIEL WHITE,

sept-u63-2m 95 S Water-st. Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants 248 South Water-st.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC. No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrag. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 618. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER. NO. 88 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilksbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Stove, Egg and Range Coals at Mining prices; [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Agent.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Ahrens Kate miss; Allen Electa mrs; Allen George M mrs; Allie Mary mrs; Alexander Anna M mrs; Andrus Josephine; Arnold S T mrs; Arrington L L mrs; Avery Silas mrs

B

Baker Ella miss; Bailey A M mrs; Packer Josephine mrs; Baker C Alice miss; Bouton Ellen B mrs; Babcock Addie miss; Baird A M; Barnes R miss; Barrett S mrs; Barton Anna miss; Barney Mary E miss; Bell H mrs; Belcher Mary R mrs; Beach Helen M miss; Bergin Ann miss; Benedict Sarah M miss; Benedict S S miss; Berry Mary mrs; Bishop Elizabeth; Berg Mary A mrs; Bunny Bellemina; Bicell M E mrs 2; Blanchard Annie mrs; Bliss Effey miss; Blinn Bessie M mrs; Blake Anson mrs; Bedwell Ester mrs; Burnham Jennie miss; Bostwick Charles mrs; Boyington Emerett mrs; Bowman Ida miss 2; Bradley Lizzie mrs; Brady Margaret miss; Briggs T Malone miss 3; Bristol A mrs; Brodway C mrs; Brewster Minnie B; Broad Sarah C mrs; Bristol Harriet mrs; Brown Mary mrs; Brown Kate miss; Brown O G mrs; Brophey Wm mrs; Buckner E miss; Burrows Mary mrs; Bestor Jennie miss; Bunton Mary L mrs; Burdock F N mrs; Burnett Clarissa; Burgess Carrie miss; Burns Mary miss; Butts Maria mrs; Butler Geo S mrs

C

Calhoun Mary A miss; Colder J mrs; Cadwell Wm mrs; Campbell mrs; Cameron Kate miss; Campbell Mary; Campbell Virginia A; Canfield Eliza mrs; Campbell Ansel S mrs; Carter Martha mrs; Carter E M miss 2; Carter J Beneaye; Cary E A mrs; Catlin Sarah E miss; Carey Bella miss; Childs E L mrs; Child Amelia A miss 2; Clemens Angie M mrs; Clarke, Eveline G mrs; Clark Maria miss; Clark Chas M mrs; Coe Anna miss; Collins Mary mrs; Colson Chas E mrs; Colman Eliza miss; Coates Kittie miss; Collins Mary mrs; Coleman Ellen miss; Cole M P mrs; Cook Harriet A mrs; Cook Hannah mrs; Connor Sarah mrs 2; Cooper Sarah A mrs; Cooper Hannah E miss; Cooper E S miss; Canel Eliza mrs; Connolly Mary mrs; Coyle M J miss; Cord Saml mrs; Cox Mary mrs; Coughlin Johanna miss; Corlett Eleanor A miss; Coust M E miss; Cortelyou Eliza miss 2; Crane Caroline mrs; Creigh Ella mrs; Crifer Augusta mrs; Crosson mrs; Cullen mrs; Cummings Johanna

D

Davis Robert mrs; Darcey Catharine; Davis W W mrs; Davis Jennie miss; Day F O mrs 2; Dean M J mrs; Dennis John mrs; Dean J S mrs; Decker Margret miss; Devenpeck Harriet mrs; Dickinson Judith T; Dolan Catherine miss; Drumm Carrie miss; Drumm Frank mrs; Bond Mary miss; Doreubam E mrs; Driggs G W mrs; Dooling Anna miss; Doyle R M miss 3; Dusenbery Lovilla miss; Dumsta Elizabeth mrs; Dunlap Elizabeth; Dunham Wm C mrs; Dustin Mary miss; Dunham Margaret mrs; Dunlop Maggie miss

E

Eastman Maria miss; Edwards Arabella miss; Edwards S M mrs; Eston M Anna miss; Ellsworth Lottie miss; Ellicott Mary mrs; Ellthorpe Sarah J mrs; Engel Chas mrs

F

Farnsworth Sarah mrs; Fanning Amelia miss; Farnsworth Carrie mrs; Fagan Rosana miss; Farrell Jane miss; Felch E M mrs; Fitzpatrick Kate miss; Fish Caroline M mrs; Fletcher Wm mrs; Flagg Ella F miss 3; Fleming Abigill miss; Flannery Ann mrs; Faye Ellen A miss; Forrest Dora miss; Fordam Susan mrs; Ferlin Idell miss 2; Forrest Mary mrs; French Hatty miss; Friesbie Lissie miss; Frye Elizabeth miss

G

Gallaher Ann mrs; Gallgor Annie miss; Gates C L mrs; Gavin Maria miss; Garrick G L mrs; Gallup Cyrus mrs; Gassery Mary J miss; Gabrielson Carrie E miss; Gibbons Catherine mrs; Gilow Caroline miss; Gibbs Eliza miss; Girard Prospero; Gibbons Mary miss; Gould Lucy miss; Gardner Sarah miss; Gooken Anna mrs; Grey Mary mrs; Granger Hannah mrs; Granger Wm mrs; Graff Alice miss; Griffin Margaret; Gunning Eliza miss; Gurney R H mrs; Gunnison Carrie miss; Grounds Mary S mrs; Gunn Lucy B miss

H

Halleran Ellen miss; Hadock Maria mrs; Halverson Ann miss; Daisy Anna miss 2; Hamilton Emma miss; Hancock Emma miss; Hanneman Jenny mrs; Hanan Mariah miss; Hamilton Wm H mrs; Hand Mary miss; Hasley Anna mrs; Hanns Sarah; Hansman A C B mrs; Hanlin Ang mrs; Harden Frances B miss; Harrown F A mrs; Hart A M mrs; Hart Jogather mrs; Harrington Jennie mrs; Harding John H mrs; Hathaway Hannah H mrs; Haven Ann mrs; Haven Ann; Hasey Helen M mrs; Hastings Louis K miss; Helm Nancy miss; Henrier Lizzie miss; Heald Mathilda A; Heftern mrs; Helm Nancy miss; Hern William mrs; Hickey Johannah miss; Hill Lucy mrs; Hill Sarah miss; Hogan Mary J miss; Homes Mary A miss; Holbrook Jane mrs; Hath Minnie mrs; Hooper Margaret mrs; Hutton Sarah mrs; Howell J mrs; Howland Eliza mrs; Howard Kate V; Hulett Anna miss

I

Ingham Geo H mrs

J

Jarvis Frank miss; James E mrs; Jackson Wm W mrs; Jackson Hattie V mrs; Jennings Maria K miss; Jennings Reuben mrs; Jones Anna miss; Johnson Lydia miss; Johnson Lena miss; Johnson Fannie mrs; Johnson Sarah miss; Jameson Almira; Johnson Lisa C mrs; Johnston Annie miss

K

Keith Sarah mrs; Keith Anne Jane miss; Kearney Ellen miss; Keohone Catherine E mrs; Kelly Mary F mrs; Keach H mrs; Kelley Mary Anne mrs; Kelley Julia mrs; Kerr Jane miss; Kemp Margt miss; Ketans Mary; Kevan Alice miss; Kays Jane miss; King J R mrs; Kinzie Juliette mrs

L

Lawrence Isadore E; Loland Almind miss; Lawless Mary E miss; Laft Emma W mrs; Lane Marian F miss; Lambert mrs; Leary Johanna; Lewis Albertine M miss; Lendrum Mary A mrs; Leonard M A miss; Lane John mrs; Leever Anne miss; Lindsay Ida W mrs; Lombarker Rose mrs; Little Mary mrs; Long Mary miss; Lonergan Mary mrs; Lovejoy Harriet mrs; Lockwood Mary mrs; Lynch Annie mrs; Lynch Nellie miss; Luce Mary Anne miss; Lyman Georgia miss; Lofces Mary mrs

M

Mahony Katey miss; Malloy Alice M mrs; Mahe Mollie miss; Mann Catharine miss; Mann Jane mrs; Martin Lusan mrs; Mauby Lissie miss; Mathews P R mrs; Masch Mary A mrs; Merre Olive A mrs; Megee M J mrs; Mendsen Ellen miss; Meagher Mary G A miss; Mead Elizabeth mrs; Miller Frank A mrs; Monaghan Winny miss; Mosier Louisa miss; Morris Belle mrs; Morley Alice miss; Morris Bertha miss; Morton mrs; Moore Bridget; Moore Otto; Murphy Marianne miss; Mullen Ellen mrs; Murphy P N mrs; Mouldoon Bridget mrs; March Cornelia miss; Myers Ellen mrs

Mc

McCarthy Christeen miss; McCarthy Anne miss; McColliff Nellie miss; McCarthe mrs; McBride Hannah; McBride mrs; McCulloch Isabella miss; McLelland Jane miss; McCaskie Anne; McAvoy J W mrs; McBride Annie miss; McDonnell Lissie miss; McFarland Jessie mrs 2; McEvoy Stephen mrs; McGuire Mary mrs; McGuire Margaretta mrs; McGuigan Elizabeth mrs; McGee Maggie miss; McEnnis Susan R mrs; McGuigan M mrs; McGinnis Mary Anne mrs; McIndoe C H mrs; McLaughlin mrs; McKugh Ellen miss; McLardie Elizabeth mrs; McNair Mary miss; McMahon Eliza mrs; McPhee Maria mrs

N

Needham Sarah miss; Newker Annie mrs; Neal Maria A miss; Nolan Annie miss; Noble Pallura Jane; Noyes Denis mrs; Norris Sallie mrs

O

Osterhout Mary E miss 2; Osborn Eliza mrs; Ostout Carrie miss; Owen J L miss; O'Brien Bridget mrs; O'Hare widow; O'Hara Minerva F mrs

P

Palmer Sarah Jane mrs; Page Mary E; Parre Frank miss; Parker Emma J; Parke Wm A mrs; Peck Helen M miss; Petton Laura F miss; Perry Kate miss; Pike Edgar W mrs 2; Pinegar Libbie miss; Pierce E mrs; Pierce Elizabeth mrs; Pine P A mrs; Pool Thoma; Power Josephine miss; Powers Anne mrs; Powers Bridget; Pratt Amelia miss; Pratt Mary E L miss; Pratt Emily G mrs

R

Ranish Emily mrs; Rawson J M mrs; Reynolds Ellen mrs; Redman Hattie G miss; Reid F Y B mrs; Reed J L mrs; Richard Altha mrs; Riethel L O mrs; Rigby John mrs 2; Robbins John V mrs; Robinson Wm mrs; Roberts Mollie E mrs; Roak Johanna mrs; Rosin H C mrs; Rowel A G mrs; Rag Margaret E; Ryan James J mrs

S

Salnan Henry mrs; Sales Catherine miss; Scoville Lucy mrs; Schuttler W D mrs; Sexton Arzelia mrs; Short Sarah mrs; Sherry Isabella; Shockley Maria mrs; Shepherd mrs; Shanley Mary; Sheldon Margaret mrs; Singer H mrs; Sinfold Rosa mrs; Signalt Ella mrs; Skinner Lizzie A miss; Strals Chas mrs; Smith Minnie E mrs; Smith Anne miss; Smith Harrison mrs; Smith Job A mrs; Solrick Jennie miss; Sprague Isaac H mrs; Sollitt Fanny miss; Spare Sarah L miss; Starr miss; Stannard Chas mrs; Stevens Carra M miss; Stetson L F mrs; Stinson Joseph mrs; Stone Margaret mrs; Straus M mrs

T

Tait Christina Jane miss; Taylor Ida miss; Talbert Mary; Taylor Mary mrs; Talley Martha miss; Thane Emily mrs; Thatcher Claura miss; Thomas Mary J mrs; Thomas Susan R miss; Tomkins Lizzie miss; Toohey Mary miss; Tompkins Mary A miss; Tapping Ira mrs; Tucker Henry mrs; Tucker Mary E mrs

V

Vescar Belalla miss

W

Well Kate miss; Walker Agnes miss; Washburn Wm W mrs; Ward Mary miss; Warner Sarah miss; Watson Margaret mrs; Wayman Rachel miss; Warrington Henry mrs; Warner Nancy D miss; Wentworth Rebecca mrs; West Mary A J miss; Wentworth Cynthia J miss; Whitridge Julia miss; Whipple James T mrs; Whitney Addie mrs; Wileman M J mrs; Windiate Permelia mrs; Wilber Hattie miss; Williams Hattie miss; Williams Katey miss; Wilson Amelia miss; Wilson James mrs; Wilson Sarah A mrs; Wilson Mary mrs; Wilson Charlotte miss; Woolley H mrs; Woodward Ordelia mrs; Wylde Medley H mrs

Y

Young Hannah M mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen mr; Avery Moses H; Adams L P 2; Axtell mr or Ms; Avery Moss; Arthur mr; Arnold Wm H 2; Austin Wm H; Aldrich Wm B; Adams W A rev; Arthur Wm H capt; Allstatt John W; Abbott W; Allis J C; Adams Jas H; Atwell Jas W; Anderson Isaac; Adams Henry; Adgar Jas; Allenson H J; Atwood H C; Andersen Geo; Allen Geo H; Allen Henry E; Alexander E capt; Allison S W; Alexander S capt; Allie Amos; Ames E F; Austin E W; Atken R; Andrews Chas J; Aborn C B; Andrews Chas; Avery C M; Atwood col; Acker B B; Armstrong A; Anderson A B; Atkin A R capt; Adderson R dr

B

Babby John H; Blowey John; Barrett Jas; Bailey John; Beers Jas M; Blise Jacob; Banks J N dr; Barler G W capt; Barton Theo W; Barber Geo S; Barber G H; Bliss eli G C; Bliss Geo H; Baird Thos; Black David; Barr Philip; Berryhill Chas H; Bishop G W; Baldwin Foster; Bonsie C O; Banks C L; Bartlett J H A; Bancroft Jos P; Burrall Jas B; Beckwith Jas capt; Barnes James; Bird H W capt; Barber Geo M; Bidwell G C; Brett Barney; Baker A H; Blyngerre Estes; Bay; Barham & co; Bailey Amos; Bates & Walker; Blood & co; Beeson H D; Brown Albert; Barston A C; Black Nirum; Bradstead L A; Bolton Merrill; Beeman M W; Benedict Lewis; Birtie mr; Blodon A H; Brumwell John M; Breen John; Brady John B 2; Byron John; Booker John; Britten John; Brady John; Borrington Jas W col; Bryant James; Babel Jacob; Burlack David; Burke Patrick; Byrnes Patrick; Bowen C C; Brennan Patk; Bebbin Patrick; Brown Chas; Brown Ch L & co; Bramhall Thos; Blake F L; Baldwin Samuel; Beatty Frank; Bigelow F F; Bayes E R; Bakody; Bigelow dr; Battity David; Bane Wm; Bartlett W H; Barmeter Wm A; Barmeter W H; Bell John; Birchard W A; Bateman John; Bennett John; Davis John; Bruce E A; Bush E M; Boswell R; Bunker E H; Bulger E; Boyd R A; Bourke Edwin; Boorman Chas D; Burlingham M H; Brigham J G; Bruce A E; Burbank N K; Brenon Oscar F; Booth O H; Breed A K; Brophy Andrew; Boynton & Curtis; Bydman Albt H; Bryant Arthur; Burlingham N H; Benton Amelia; Bruseon A; Boomer & Boston; Burlingham N H; Brook E han; Bourk E P; Bartels Christian; Barkly Patrick; Barbour Chas; Bell Chas & co; Bassett O P; Barges Nelson; Beagle Amos; Bogle Abel; Barnes Nelson; Burnham H; Burden R; Booth E W capt; Brooks E G rev; Bood D K; Burke Martin; Bood M S P; Bonce Wm; Bromell W H; Brewer Wm; Bushnell L A; Brenagan Wm; Boyle Wm S; Bu-hend Joseph; Bushnell H R; Brigham J R; Brewster Hy R; Brown Henry; Brown H W rev; Bonnell Henry; Brenner George co; Bradley P H; Burnham Franz W; Burges G W; Bradley T A; Baggs Geo; Brown Ellmer; Briggs S H; Bowen E S; Boyd Thos C; Bowman E P; Burback & How; Balley Jas P; Brooks J S dr; Burrows A J

C

Caverley M J; Conlin L; Churchwell M; Caldwell Wm; Coughtree Wm; Cadwell Wm; Chambers W; Carey Wm; Campbell Wm; Cardwell Wm P; Cannon Wm; Carman W H; Carter Wallace; Carrick Wm F; Clough John or Freeman; Chambers B R; Clunpek Nath; Carter Benjamin; Car B G lieut; Barroth N; Campfield & co; Casey Michael; Chapman Nap; Comstock & co; Conway L J & bro 2; Collins Michl M; Cottorth Michael; Cobb Melville W; Connor Michl P; Congdon Wm B; Creed William; Congdon Wm C; Cook William; Casta William; Coock William; Chadwick John; Cavano John; Campbell John B; Carter J H 2; Caton J D; Calkins J G; Calder J capt; Carter N M; Calkins J G; Carey G A; Casey John; Chase Geo M; Canfield Thos; Clancey Thos; Clapp M J; Carmody Francis; Cotten John; Crofford John; Colm Joseph; Cook James; Cornell Irving H; Crefe James 5; Courtright J M; Cornell James; Conlan James; Conland J E; Creed Henry; Cook James; Cooney John; Condon Thos; Culling John A dr; Condon Thos; Crossfield T H; Carber Thomas; Cruikshank Geo; Crosier Samuel; Colby F E; Conley Robert; Chalker Sumner; Carmany S G; Clark Russell L; Coulter R F; Carr Samuel P; Cilly Frederick; Cary Edward; Clark Russell L; Chapman D; Casey P D; Carey David; Carlton Chas; Case Peter; Clapp Cyrus S; Caldwell Chas; Cutler E S; Cooke E D; Cashman David 9; Coolbert E; Colman Daniel; Orlen C P; Coglan Daniel; Corey David; Collins Pat; Conlan Pat; Cooper; Cowan Chas M; Condon Patrick; Cookson Thos; Collins Charles; Colby A T; Coashead Sarron; Collins & Bargie; Cooley A & bro; Condon Pat M

D

Downey Jas; Devoven J 2; Daling J C; Doge J K; Darnell J C; Datmers H V; Dennis H A; Doane J N & co; Decker Henry; Dolliver Geo; Donohoe Thos; Davis Geo H 2; Dolliver G W; Dakin G W B; Davis Saml C; Duffey Francis; Durfee S K; Dezell S; Davy Richd; Darrah E; Diagmen Edwin; Davis D; Dawley D N; Daley Dennis 2; Duffy Patk; Duffield Chas 2; Darling C W; Dorrivan Patk; Davison Chas R; Dickley Peter; Dwyer Patk; Dorsey Owen; Davis A B; Dinsmore C; Donohoe Owen; Doherty Owen; Dwey & Smith; Downs M; Dodd mr; Downs M D; Davis M J; DeWolf Lyman E; Doran Wm; Denison Wm H; Davenport Wm; Dodge Wm H; Dikes Wm; Dimon Wm B; Delap Jno; Dunn Jno O; Danbury Jno; Dawson Jno; Dickinson Jno; Dubee Jno; Doty Jno; Dawson Jno; Dumier Jno; Delano Jas Z; Dateman Jerome

E

Eaton Isaac; Evans Wm F; Elder John; Edgerton L; Eaton Jacob T; Edwards Gerard; Elphick Steven; Everest Edmd F; Esten Richd; Edgarton R P; Edward mr; Earle Philander; Emerson P R; Erskine A lieut 3; Edwards & Bunker; Elliott Anthony; Emory & Dorsett; Ellsworth Alfred; Eggleston B

F

Ford L C; Finnean Michl; Foster L W; Fogg Willard C; Fraser Wm; Fagan Wm; Fraser Wm D; Fergus Wm; Farquhar Jno M; Felton Jos J 2; Farrell Wm; Fining Jno; Fitzgerald Jno; Felton Joshua; Foster Jno T; Farnsworth Jno; Furman Jno; Fitzgerald Jno; Freeley Joe; Fannan Jas M; Finch Jas H col; Frege Jacob; Foster J T; Falvey J J; Flynn Jas T; Finch H S; Fisk Thos rev; Farrell Homal; Fiske T; Fitzsimons Thos; France Thos; Frear Geo A; Fory F C; Fisk Saml H; Fuller Stephen; Fairman F; Fisk E S; Fisk Ellis; Fisk Ed T; Freeman E C; Forsyth R col; Foster B; Flower dr; Flanders Chas; Frawley Peter; Farwell C; Fitzsimmons C; Field A F & bros; Forbes And w G; Fogg H; Ferris A M dr; Ferris Abraham; Fiske May & co; Pullager & Smith

G

Groff Lewis; Goodrich mr; Guild Moses E; Gilligan Mathew; Goodall Louis; Gesny Michael; Gillespie W C C; Gallop Wm; Gustine Wm C; Gowen W H; Goodwin Wm; George Wm; Goodyear Wm; Gault John C; Galagher John; Garabine John; Greenhalgh J; Gibbons John; Greenwald Jos; Gervy John; Gudgel T B; Gernsey J; Gardiner J D; Gubbins James; Grover J M; Gaswood J L; Glen Hugh; Gritch J P; Gerry H A; Garber Henry S; Gray T S; Gillett Geo N; Goodsell G D; Gardiner Geo T; Gordon F M; Greeg S C & co; Gulson E W 3; Garn E J; Gosham E D; Goodwin Dan; Graham Chas; Gardiner capt; Gregg C S; Gaylord Chas; Gilbert Chas; Grovenor C L; Gilmore Chas F; Grimes Anthony; Greenwood O F; Goaldsbery A; Gray & bro; Goss Andrew; Garrison & co; Garey Nicholas; Green & Holman; Greenfield & bro; Guild Moses C

H

Hamlin Lysand'r; Hamilton major W K; Hadley L F; Hamlin Wm; Haggard Winf'd; Haney Wm; Hewes Wm; Helm Jno; Hasty Jno 2; Henley Jno; Hanley Jno J; Hahn Jno B; Hennessy Jno; Hall Jno; Hartman Isaac; Hannon Jas; Hamilton Jas; Harvey Jas; Hannah Jas M; Holigan J; Hawley Jas E; Hathaway capt J 3; Hawkins Jas; Haynes J W; Hall H M; Hamm Henry; Harris T; Head Geo; Hanson Geo; Hatscin G; Hayes S J; Hall Franklin; Hanle E P; Hayes Dan; Hathaway Dan; Hasselsock Patk; Healeman Denis; Hearn Patrick; Hall C P; Harger Philo; Hawkins Anson; Harris & bros; Halie Dimolin; Hayden & Wilson; Hall Basil; Hale A J; Hervey Baker & co; Harwood W B; Hurley Michl; Huntoon capt L L; Howish L A; Hodges Wm; Hornish Wm A; Hutchinson W M; Hildreth Wm; Hoxie J M; Hard Jas L; Huffman Jno; House Jno; Hicks dr Jno; Hoffman Jackson; Hoes Jas A; Hughes J T; Hughes Jas; Hoyt J Mills; Hutchinson H 2; Hickney rev Yates; Higley J H; Hill H L; Higgins H L; Hickey Thos; Honohan Thos; Haley Thos; Hutchinson Thos; Hogle Gabriel; Holt Geo W; Hudson Fred; Hickcox Frank M; Honorie Frank L; Hurlburt Ed F; Hyde Frank; Howard Dan; Hodges Dan L 2; Higgens David; Humphrey D T; Howard rev C H; Howard Chas; Holden Chas P; Hogan Patrick; Hyland Peter; Hines Patrick; Hunt Wilson; Hubbard Whitney & co; Hyde Asa; Hulse Addison; Hood David

I

Ingersoll & co; Irwin I G; Ives L G

J

James A W; James Arnold; Jackson S C; Jackson Randall; Jacobs Sam D; James Geo; Jay J; Johnston Andw; Johnston Alex E; Johnston A S; Johnston O A; Johnston Chas; Johnston Geo; Johnston Jas; Johnston J D; Johnston Jas; Johnston L C; Johnston L A 2; Johnston Jno; Jones A D 3; Jones R E; Jones Henry O; Jones H B; Jones Jos R; Jones Thos; Judson Geo capt; Judd Chas; Jenkins D P maj; Jenkins E W; Jolliffe Richard; Judd E R; Jeffers T G; Jenkins Josh R

K

Knowles Sam E; Kirk Samuel; Keefe Jas; Kelly Jno H; Kavanagh Nich; Knapp A S; Kellogg & co C; Kelly Patrick; Kenrick Patk; Kerr Patrick J; Kean D W; Kretsinger F S; King Geo S; Kimball G; Kibby G W; Kellogg G P; Kane Thos; Kenney J H; Kenedy Jas; Kelly Jas; Kent Jas 2; Kirby Jeremiah; Kenyon J W 2; Kearsley Jas; Kerns Jas H capt; Kelsey Jas M; Kempton J C; Keegan Jeo; Kendell E D; Kelly E

L

Lennon Thos; Latty N B; Lien Richd capt; Long Roland H; Lewitt E A; Leggett Robert; Lockett O; Liscomb Alf A 2; Longhow Chas; Lane & co A T; Linsley C H; Lewis Chas; Law Peter L; Lively David R; Loomis A D; Lewis Oren; Long Barnabas; LeDuc & Spencer; Lawrence Bradley & Pardee; Levett & co; LaDue Tousey & co; Loomis Chas; Lamb L; Lowell Leander; Linahan Michael; Laraway S cap 3; Lawton W W; Lynch Wm; Lambden John; Lowe Jno H; Leighton War'n; Lewis Wm; Lester Jno T; Lingle J; Lyons J B; Looby Jas; Langley Jabez; Lusk Mathew; Linch J H 2; Loomis J; Laraway H W; Leary Timothy; Lockwood Geo W; Leahy Thos; Lam T S; Laughlin Thos; Lynch Timothy; Lowry Thos; Lathrop E Thos; Lanning Robert

M

Meghan Arthur; Moore Seavern & co; Miller Adam 3; Mosser Arsin; Martha Paul; Morse D C; Mullins Dennis; Moore mr; Mip Walter; Mills mr; Moore Geo capt; Muir R; Morony Jas & Jn; Minor Martin; Myrick Willard; Moore Jno B; Mulligan Mathias; Moroney John; Mitchel John; Murphy John; Morris Jule R; Mair James 2; Murphy J H T; Montague Jas; Minor Orrin; Merrill & co; Motzer J C; Mulligan Heny P; Moore Thos; Murphy Thos; Moyer S G; Mortimer Franca; Minor E L; Morse R S 2; Morse Robert; Munson R; Morse D G; Mitchell David T; Moore D S; Miller Philip J; Moore C C 2; Murphy Patrick; Minor A S; Moore Otis 2; Merritt Mark; Matthews mr; May K A; Mace Wm; Martin John; Malley John 2; Matheson Jno H 2; Marshall Jno F; Martin J E dr; Mabee J S; Mazeppa Horace; Martin Thos; Mapes Thos; Mather T S col; Meyers Victor; Maw Thos Chas; Martha Thos; Maher Thos; Martin G B; Mangan Francis; Machum Thos D; May Stephen; Melville S D 2; Mather F P; Maynard Steph A; Madway R B; Mayhor Richard; Mears Elisha Ash; Mead Patrick; Maun Carlisle; Matty Peter; Maloney Owen; Merrick Hughes & co

Mc

McElroy dr; McGinnis & Bro; McDonald capt; McCalmont Jas; McCullock J A; McDougall Jas A; McQuade Jas; McEwen Jas; McKenty J capt; McGowan John; McDermott And; McGowan Alex; McCollum Neil; McBride Alex; McCambridge A; McDougal A M; McIntosh Murry; McDonnell Aust; McMaron Wm; McIntyre L B; McLean W A lt; McKarney John; McIntyre J capt; McPherson John; McCuilang Jno G; McCalleg John; McKingham Jno; McKinnon Jno J; McNally John; McGenness John; McGloughlin J; McMahon J; McCurdy J C; McCarthy James; McLean Henry; McKay T E; McCullough T W; McBar Saml; McCullough Sam; McAdams Solon; McDonald Robt; McGaskin Robt; McCarthy Dinis; McKay P; McCarthy D; McDermott Phil; McGinnis Pat R; McCarthy Patk

N

Nichols Clinton; Nelson Eugene; Nugent Timothy; Newberry H M; Norton Horace; Noalan James; Nangle John; Nobbs Joseph; Nolan John K; Neff Wm

O

Osgood Chas 2; Oswald C F; Oliver Robt S; Outcault Howard; Orme R T; Olney John 3; Orrington W H; Ormsby L F; O'Callaghon J 2; O'Connell Chas; O'Connell John; O'Connell Wm; O'Connell Michl; O'Donnell Danl; O'Grady Bartlett; O'Marrow Patk; O'Mara Dennis; O'Neil D T; O'Reilla Ralph M; O'Rafferty Patk; O'Reilly Eugene; O'Regan Timothy

P

Peck Atrasha; Phillips O D; Patcourt Lewis; Phillips Wm; Purdy Wm T; Peats Wm H; Palmer William; Purdy Thos; Patterson Jno; Pearson Jno; Perry Jno S 2; Pollard Jno; Patterson J W; Prindle Jason R; Pinchon J A rev; Parker Jeremiah; Pierce J F; Peck Princess; Pelho Peter; Price C C; Patchell Jas; Penketh Jas; Parks J C lieut; Page H C; Page Henry J; Pierce Henry H; Poor H N; Phillips S S; Perkins Geo; Plummer Geo W; Pether Geo W; Parker Geo; Porter Thos L; Poole Thos; Plummer Geo W; Phillips Theo F; Potter Benjamin; Palmer B B; Putnam Alfred; Palkey Saml; Patton Seymour B; Printee Edward; Parker S F; Pearl E H; Pike R S; Pierce E H; Pattison Rufus W capt; Peck R; Pierce David H; Plumer D B; Parsons Charles; Phillips Chas H; Porter Chas S; Prescott Chas A; Prouty B T; Powell & Mansfield

Q

Quilty Patrick; Quincey Jno; Quinlan Edward; Quigley dr rev 3; Quigley John; Quick John; Quill Maurice

R

Post Henry; Reidemeier H; Rolland H H; Richardson M; Rea J W rev; Rathbun Gideon; Rogers Geo L; Richmond S L; Randall Saml; Rane Frank G; Reed Saml; Reichert F W; Reed S B; Rennell Rufus; Randolph E F; Robe Lucian B; Reed L H; Ritchey Wm; Read William; Rhodes M K; Robinson W R; Rogers Wm; Ruggles William; Russell William; Reeves R J; Rice R H; Ransom E; Reeves John S; Rutherford D; Riordan D J; Rainton D J; Rolfard Cyrus J; Richmond M D; Rogers capt; Rosenberg col; Rourke Chas; Rice Chas; Robertson Chas; Roddy Patrick; Redenknight C; Randall Will R; Rammeo John; Reynolds John; Ryan John; Ruby Julius; Reid John L; Roman John; Ripley S A; Ritzier Caspt; Ridley Philip; Rocco Patrick; Robinson O P; Redmon P M; Richards N C; Ritner Adam; Reese Albert W; Reyer & Hudson; Ryan Patrick; Rawson L W; Ryan Michael; Rosier L; Robinson L K; Rosenberg M; Rath John; Roche J A; Reed A J; Reed J; Rodney James; Russell Henry; Rogers A A

S

Sherwood Geo D; Scott Thos Rich; Sedgwick Geo; Shepherd Thos; Shaver Geo E; Scott Fred; Stamina Steph; Shepard Franc; Seeley F dr; Stevens Fred A; Shepleigh Frank; Shannon R M; Schemerhorn Ed; Seed Edgar A; Savage D B 2; Strong C; Sharp Jas V; Seasey Jacob; Shaw Jas; Sanborn S O; Safford Henry; Shein Louis; Stewart W S col; Somers L D; Spilla Wm; Stella Wm; Stewart Warren; Stanley W H; Sutton Wm H; Smith Wm W; Steele Wm; Stone W R; Springer E M; Saltmore; Symonds R capt; Slack Robt; Spellman D; Suggs Dexter M; Sims Chas col; Street D W; Smith P 2; Swain Chas B; Small Peter; Smith Patrick; Smith Charlie; Smith Chas E; Stewart Philander; Sweet Clinton W; Swaney Barney capt; Scammon Chas T; Shermer Chas; Sheridan Pat; Seed Charles A; Symone C W; Shout V T; Sellers C H; Scully Ben; Sherwood Allen; Scoville A C 2; Scott Andrew; Sabro A; Shepard B; Sheffield Geo A; Spell L C; Sedgwick mr; Stetson John; Stoufer John W; Stewart Wm 8; Swenie John B; Smith John H; Sweeney Jos P; Stanley J & son; Southwick Jos; Strickland John; Stewart Jno W 4; Smith John J; Simpson John B; Smith John R 2; Smith J H & co; Smith J H A; Smith Jas R 2; Stone Jas; Standard Gilbert & co; Sullivan D capt; St Clair A; Steele Nicholas L; Steele N; Stevenson A; Story Allen C; Smith Owen; Swarthout Almarian; Smith Audison; Stewart Wm J Hent; Smith Gordon B; Stewart W Scott; Hent col; Stuart Jas; Stanley Jas M; Sanger L P; Shuman Geory; Salisbury M H; Scott Wilson R; Scribner W M 1; Samuels John; Sheehy John; Shepard Joseph; Sealer Joseph; Shumaker John; Shaw John; Shapley James L; Savage James; Shapley J C; Scupham James; Snarry Ira J; Sonsing Jas P; Skinner Thos; Storer S C; Spencer S W; Smith Sidney C; Stroud L M; Stephenson S R; Smith P V; Stout Saml F; Spicer Stephen; Sutton Frank 2; Stratton Edson; Sloan Robert; Smith R M; Sinclair A; Stephens Jacob; Southwell Jas; Sterling Jas M; Stanley J M 2; Story Jas M; Smith J capt 2; Smith J D; Smith J W; Swan Henry; Stinton Vere; Stratton Henry R; Somers Henry C; Spaulding Helim; Stirling Henry; Staley H M; Smith Henry; Sullivan T P; Stickles Thos; Smith R K

T

Toland S B; Tuck R; Thomas M; Tooke M M; Tuttle M W; Turner W; Tibbals J D; Towne M O; Tappen W; Traner John; Trabue I N; Titus J E; Thompson H F; Thompson J P; Taylor Henry; Tomson W M; Thompson H; Tucker H; Thompson H W; Toberleg H; Tifft Geo W; Taber George; Turner Geo; Taber G S; Threedy Fred; Turner F; Tredwell S B; Tomlinskey F; Truax Samuel; Terrel S F; Thomas R; Terry E D; Turner H H; Twogood R B; Thompson R B; Thompson D; Thompson D T; Thomas D W; Thompson D W; Thomson P D; Thurber Philip; Tooper Patk; Tucker Chas; Taft Byron; Tigh Owen; Tramor A; Tibbatts J W

V

Van Natta L capt; Vipond & co; Vinyard F; Van Buren S M; Van Wormer G S; Vallette H F; Vanallen G 2; Vosburg James; Von J R; Vael John; Vaassteenberg J; Van Tassel W H; Van Newcastle J

W

Wadleigh M 2; Watkins M; Walkley L H; Whiting Mersen; Wartner Mark; Whiting M; Woods Wm; Whitney W K; Whitney W H; Walker W Pent; White Wm W; Welch John; Watson John B; White Justus; Wheaton Jas A; Walsh Jas S; Washburne I F; White Jas; Walker J H; Walsh Jas; Welch Wm H; Walsh Jas; Walden J N 2; Wellwood Hope; White Hugh L; Wheeler Heman; Wicks Thomas; White Thos; Waterhouse G; Ward Saml A; Walker Saml; Williams F R; West Elias; Wells Edwin F; Washington S; Walsh Edward; Walter Edward; Walker E C; Watson R; Ward Edward; Warden Daniel; Whitmore D S; Ward P; Washburn Chas; Waterman C A; Wallace P col; Wheeler Chas; Wakelee Chas B; Wescott C P; Welles Alfred; Welles Chas T; Wagner A J; Wisld & Trowbridge; Walsh Patrick; White & Gould; Warren & Pratt; Whitney & Kimball; Warner Geo; Woodford W H; Williams Wm; Wolf John S 2; Woodcock I; Wishort James; Wilson John G; Wilkinson J A dr; Wood Jas A; Willcox J W; Wilson H & O; Wilson Henry; Wilkinson G m 2; Wilson Samuel; Williamson S; Woolford R B; Wright Saml; Wilson R; Wright E maj; Wilkinson G M; Wood Frank; Wilber E A; Williams Chas; Woods F T; Wolman Philip; Wooder C J; Wyeth Chas J; Woods Patrick; Wright A D; Winans O G; Wilson Alfred; Wood E M capt; Wilkinson W F; Woods Isaac

Y

Yarwood S; Youngblood S; Young Samuel; Yeorion J C

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NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders in said corporation will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1862, at 3 P. M.

E. C. LARNED, H. W. RAYMOND, R. C. CHILDS, J. T. RYERSON, G. F. RUMSEY. Board of Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1862.

Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th.

First—Ties to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be felled between the first of December and first of March next.

Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every fifth Tie not less than ten inches face. If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide to be cut ties to be not less than twelve inches face.

JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day sold out our entire stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Fixtures, etc., with insurances, at our store, No. 253 South Clark street, to W. VIHON, and recommend him to our customers.

D. & M. COHEN.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1862.

Having this day bought the above stock of Goods, do hereby authorize SIMON MENDELSON to act as my General Agent in buying and selling and manufacturing Clothing, at my store at 253 South Clark street.

W. VIHON.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1862.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, Cairo, Ill., September 9th, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens to the United States Government only) until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1862, for supplying troops stationed at Cairo and Mound City, Ill., and Bird's Point, Mo.,

With Fresh Bread and Fresh Beef for six (6) months, commencing the 1st day of Oct., 1861, and ending March 31st, 1863.

The Bread to be made from winter wheat, of best quality, and to be of a good and wholesome quality. The Fresh Beef to be of a good wholesome quality, necks and shanks excluded.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to sign contracts, and two responsible sureties must be named in proposals.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Bread" and "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids.

RICHARD McALLISTER, Captain and C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois, September 15, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, until the first day of October, at 2 P. M., for the grading of the Chicago Branch of said Company's Road from Aurora to the City of Chicago, a distance of 38 miles. Maps, profiles and specifications of the work may be examined at the office on and after the 20th inst., where also any information desired in reference to the work may be obtained.

The right is especially reserved to reject any proposals that may not be deemed for the interest of the Company.

J. VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company. A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held in Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting a proposed Consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, and, if said Articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the fifteenth day of October, 1862.

W. G. GREENE, President.

JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

LEMON GALE & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commission.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Pig Iron, which the Company will sell [illegible]. Office No. 13 Wells street.

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

PIANOS.—A variety of seven Octaves, full iron frame Piano Fortes, from $90 to $175 each, will be sold cheap or exchanged in part payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Tuning promptly attended to. Store Warerooms for sale at 116 South Clark street, on the second floor.

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J. LEDUC. F. O. GIBBS.

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UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—222 South Water-st. opposite "Board of Trade" Building. P. L. UNDERWOOD. L. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. (No. 4 up-stairs) Chicago. I. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBEE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 431. Business confined strictly to Commission.

J. S. WILLS & BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office, Room No. 4 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street, near corner of Clark street.

REFERENCES:—Woodruff & Co., New York; Devries, Stephens & Co., Baltimore; Crow, McCreery & Co., St. Louis; D. A. January & Co., do.; Hon. John G. Graham, Canton, Ill.; Hon. W. C. Goudy, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Wheeler, do.; G. C. Cook & Co., do.

JOHN S. WILLS. JAMES G. WILLS. W. M. WILLS.

T. M TURLAY & Co., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 SOUTH WATER STREET. We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c. 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

PATRICK & CO. General Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc. for sale here and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; E. K. Willard, Agent Bank of Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. J. Y. PATRICK. C. V. INSLEE.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission. JOS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID NUHL.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 20 State street, Chicago. N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 213½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. [illegible] J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. HAY, FLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 120,000 bushels Grain per trip. Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. G. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. R. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 235 and 239 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office, 18 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 196 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 189 South Water street, Chicago.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6267, Chicago. F. E. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. F. BALL. GEO. P. COLT.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 166 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Produce, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. Parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. C. R. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 212½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 2 City Buildings, St. Louis. O. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

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Post Office Box 891.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied, and the best attention given. J. & A. B. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, Is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES

FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Of Boston, manufacture SWORDS of all kinds. Also, EMBROIDERIES, BELTS, SASHES and LEATHER GOODS. Agents for POND'S PATENT PISTOLS, Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, &c. Orders solicited at WHOLESALE, cheap for cash. PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Boston, Mass.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS Regulation Hats and Caps, Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by J. A. SMITH & CO.

MILITARY GOODS.—Just received a large assortment of all kinds of MILITARY GOODS, SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, SHOULDER-STRAPS, &c., At 91 Lake St., Tremont Block. H. R. CABERRY, Agent.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 150 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 130 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS. Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 72d, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest in purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st. up stairs.

Business Cards.

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 85 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY. Office 86 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT. No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO. SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bale and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO, SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.

Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the

SIBLEY TENT,

Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles

AWNINGS

Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. We make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths. Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 132 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield Mass., commences its 40th semi-annual session, Oct. 2, 1862, with an experienced and faithful corps of teachers. [illegible] For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of Racine College, Racine, will open SATURDAY, Sept 20th, 1862. Terms $225 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, with an Entrance Fee of $25. There are a few vacancies. For admission apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, Rector Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys, in Chicago, on September 15th. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued. The Best Record and City references given. For circulars and further information address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2086.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park Route, four miles south of Chicago. Its next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, a pleasant and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information with suitable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1886, Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of this school for young ladies, Misses LANE & BAKER Principals, Will begin on MONDAY, Sept 22d. Applications may be made on and after that date at the School Building, 313 Wabash avenue.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES 106 and 110 Cass street, North Side. Rev. Wm. M. Reynolds, Principal of the English Department, F. G. Berteau, Principal of the French Department and Modern Languages. Under the superintendence of a Board of Trustees, and an Executive Committee. This Institution will be reopened on the 1st of Sept. next. For circulars containing particulars, or any other information, apply, at the Institution, to F. G. BERTEAU.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE.—The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15th. The price of tuition in the Primary Department will be one-third less than heretofore. Circulars can be obtained by calling at the seminary, or by addressing the Principal through the Post Office. Z. GROVER, Principal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 22, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school building in the West (cost with furniture, &c., $80,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets; also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnerships.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL continue the Commission Business at the Old Stand, 274 South Water street, under the style of C. R. Chandler & Co. C. R. CHANDLER, T. D. KING. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of C. R. Chandler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. R. CHANDLER, H. B. CHANDLER. Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. F. Kellogg & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims due the late firm will be paid to R. P. Erskine, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. GEO. F. KELLOGG, R. P. ERSKINE. Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. T. WINDIATE becomes a member of our firm from this date. SYLVESTER MARSH & CO. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed. F. CORTEZ WILSON, W. P. FREEMAN. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of Morse & Yarwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD. Chicago, August 30th, 1862.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the WEST END OF THE Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery therein pending wherein James F. Joy and David Headley, trustees, &c., are complainants, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, William S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, Richard Gregg, James Knox, Charles H. Walker, Chauncey Cook, Harvey Lightner, Tobias S. Bradley, and Ivory Quinby, are defendants, and in the cross suit wherein the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, William S. Moss and Tobias S. Bradley are complainants, and the said James T. Soulter and David Headley, trustees, &c., the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Abner C. Harding, James Knox, Richard Gregg, Ivory Quinby, Harvey Lightner, Chauncey Cook and Charles H. Walker, are cross defendants, the undersigned, J. T. Moulton, Special Master of the said Court, duly appointed in said decree for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the front door of the Post Office and Custom House building, in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on TUESDAY, the twenty third day of October next, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described premises and property, to wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, interest, and equity of redemption therein, that is to say, its road west of the Illinois River, and all branches thereof, which had been contracted for on the tenth day of September, A. D. 1858, and which has since been constructed or built, including the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all the iron, timber, materials, and property purchased by said Company for the construction and equipment of the said road and branches, all depot and station grounds, and the buildings thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, engines, tenders, cars, tools and machinery, materials, and all other personal property acquired by the said Company, and used, or used especially or specially in the operation and management of said portion of said road. And all tolls, income and the revenues and all the rights, privileges and franchises of the said Company, of in and to, and concerning the same. And that the suit in which the said decree is made was brought to foreclose the second mortgage on that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad which lies west of the Illinois River, and it is therefore hereby declared to be the intention and design to sell only that part of the said railroad embraced in the second mortgage of the said Company, and property thereof, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage and act of the Legislature, by the authority of which the said mortgage was made; and that at such sale the complainants or any of the parties to said cause will, in virtue of said decree be entitled to bid; and that said sale will be made subject to all the rights and interests of which William F. Colbaugh, John F. A. Sandford and Luther C. Clark, or their successors or assigns may have as trustees for bondholders, under a deed of trust executed by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company to said parties, dated August 24, A. D. 1852, and a certain other deed of trust, in confirmation thereof, dated the 19th day of March, A. D. 1855, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable semi-annually and now outstanding, and with coupons unpaid since November 1st, 1858. Notice is also given that it is provided in said decree that the defendants, and all persons claiming under them or claiming, subsequent to the said deed of trust, by judgment or decree, or otherwise upon the premises contained in the said mortgage, and their heirs or personal representatives, and all persons claiming by or under such judgment or decree, or otherwise, and all persons claiming under them, be forever barred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption and claim of, in, and to the said deeded or mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof; and that the purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall be let into possession of the said mortgaged premises; and that any of the parties in this cause, who may be in possession of the said premises, or any part thereof, or any persons who, since the commencement of said suit, have come into possession under them or either of them, deliver possession thereof to such purchaser or purchasers on production of the Master's deed for such premises and a certificate from the Clerk of said Court after the report of said sale shall have been confirmed, that the same has been confirmed under the rules of said Court.

J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.

J. F. Joy, of Counsel, and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.

Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouse.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouse that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouse, for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Humrichouse shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thos. Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

W. S. FRISBIE, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1862. George W. Johnson vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-second day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

S. K. DOW, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1862.

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. THE STEAMER F. W. BACKUS Will leave A. Harvey & Co.'s Dock, NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 23d, at 7 O'CLOCK P. M., for The Various Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE —OF— NEW STEAMERS, For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers. One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports. Ticket office No. 12 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.

L. BRADLEY, Only Authorized Agent.

THE Western Transportation Co. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following unequalled facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and South-western States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. R. G. & C. Line Steamers. TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY, FREE STATE, WENONA, MOHAWK, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE, GALENA, MAYFLOWER, CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers. MISSOURI, DUNKIRK, ILLINOIS, CONCORD, SAGINAW, MARY STEWART, OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers. ECUATOR, EQUINOX, ARAXES, EUPHRATES, ECLIPSE, COMET, ROCKET, MARQUETTE, CUYAHOGA, ORONTES, FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Dole, Agent, and foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Hub House, New York. E. G. CHASE, 129 Pier, Albany, N. Y. S. G. CHASE, 119 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. C. HUBBELL & CO., Hardy's Dock, Detroit, Mich. [illegible] E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. W. F. MOULD, Boston, Mass. Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON, SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. GEORGE A. JONES, Milwaukee, Wis. W. R. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen first-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 121 Broadway, New York. [illegible]; Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents. Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, Julip Straws, Quill and Wood Tooth-picks, Feather Dusters, Fly Brushes, And all goods in the line of YANKEE NOTIONS. Headquarters for all kinds of FISHING TACKLE. Orders respectfully solicited. No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MOISE, Agent, 35 Clark street, Post Office Box 4186, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Real Estate.

LANDS IN KANSAS—To sell or trade for a stock of Dry Goods. 80 per cent Land, 20 per cent Cash. For particulars address, by mail, A. W. SPALDING, Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. All communications strictly confidential.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Fine Crops to be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

Clothes Wringers.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

THE BEST NOW IN USE, with Solid Rubber Rollers, Self-Adjusting, LEVER POWER PRESSURE, easily worked and durable, for sale Wholesale and Retail by

E. PECK, Agent for Illinois, 25 Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted. Send for Circular and Terms.

Dentists.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. No. 54 West Randolph Street.

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office, 52 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Dr. L. has ten years' experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is now fully open for the reception of patients, both paying and free. It is under the charge of skilful physicians and well ventilated, all the modern conveniences of our most modern Hospitals. Applications for admission apply at the Hospital.

A. E. CARTER, Supt.

The Tribune.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.

Letter from Parson Brownlow—What the People Demand.

New York, Sept. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press:

SIR: I have just returned from Orleans county, in this State, where I have been, by invitation of a committee, to address an audience of some thousands of persons, on the last day of an agricultural fair. I spoke in the open air, from a stand in the center of the enclosure, and was able to make myself heard to the outskirts of the largest assemblage I have appeared before at the North. I bestowed about twenty minutes of my time upon the subject of agricultural pursuits—told the people of the amount of wheat received annually at Oswego and Buffalo—of the abundant crops throughout the loyal States—of the capacity of those States in the way of feeding the whole world, if need be—and assured them that such a country was worth fighting for. The remainder of my speech was upon the subject of the war, and that of the origin and wickedness of the rebellion. I was listened to, throughout, with marked attention, and I had every indication, from the large audience, that they were with me in sentiment—not even objecting to the bitterness of my manner, or the severity of my language.

But I set out, not to write you that I had spoken on this occasion, or what I said, but to say something of public sentiment, there, here and elsewhere, as reflected by those with whom I have conversed. The people, the real people, are far ahead of the government and the heads of our army in their desire to crush out this rebellion. They are clamorous for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and the most loyal men in all the country are complaining bitterly that more vigorous measures are not adopted. They are willing to furnish men and money; they are willing to pour out their blood and treasure upon the altar of their country; but they want to see returns for these great and patriotic outlays, in the shape of victories and successes, that will tell upon the destinies of these vile conspirators against this government. The people say, with one voice, call out more men, rush upon rebeldom, overwhelm the traitors, and put an end to the war in that way. And my word for it, no settlement of this controversy will ever meet the approval of the people that does not require an unconditional surrender on the part of the rebels, and the restoring of the stripes and stars over every seceded State on the continent.

The moderation and forbearance of our government toward this infernal rebellion, and the tenderness with which our generals in command deal with rebel leaders and their fine houses and other property, are matters of bitter complaint everywhere. The truth is, the people are not disposed to tolerate it any longer. And among those whose houses and homes are threatened with the insolent invaders from the South, feelings of unutterable indignation are entertained against those who sympathise with the rebellion, and by words and deeds give aid and comfort to the murderers. And this is not to be wondered at. How could they feel otherwise?

Such a state of feeling is now being engendered, and such a storm is coming as will sweep from the loyal States all who dare set up for the rebellion, and that before a great while. The North is full of these traitors, meaner, in all material respects, than the traitors at Richmond. These vile miscreants are seeking to poison the public mind against President Lincoln; charge him with the origin of the war; declare him incompetent, and even propose to *depose* him, and inaugurate Jeff. Davis as a peace measure. O hers take the ground that we have not men enough to put down the rebellion in the field, and that the president is at fault. I tell them that the president is not at fault; that senators and representatives in Congress gravely told us that there were double the number of men in the field necessary to put down the rebellion, and that these money-serving *partisan* Congressmen madly stopped enlistments just at the time our armies should have been increased. These vile demagogues are now at work in the different States, trying to reorganize and resurrect old, defunct, rotten, exploded and fly-blown political parties. The North is full of men of this class, who, for the sake of power and place, would compromise this quarrel with the South upon terms disgraceful to every loyal State in the Union. Many of this class of men are in Congress. While the Richmond Junta are passing conscription laws, forcing every man, from sixteen to fifty-five, into the army, these men in the Union Congress were stopping even the voluntary enlistment of gallant men willing to fight us out of these troubles. And these very men are now trying to throw the responsibilities of our late reverses on President Lincoln, brought about by the want of men they refused to give the president! Let the people look to this matter, and brand these infamous traitors at the ballot-box, in the coming elections, as the worst of traitors, and the most dangerous of enemies—in this, the trying hour of our nation's danger. If we would save the country, let these traitors, and this treason be crushed out. Let all true men nip this treason in the bud.

Another class of traitors—certainly hypocrites—are preaching up that we must consult the Great Arbiter of our destinies; that we must pray and work to the ends of peace before we can call upon God for help! As a nation, we have preached, prayed and quarreled ourselves into these troubles, and we must now fight out of them! I have great faith in Providence myself, and I have no fears that He will take sides with the Southern rebellion, which He knows to have originated in falsehood, perjury, dishonesty and drunkenness. But we are not to fold our arms at the bidding of hypocrites and demagogues, and call on God to relieve us; we must work, and, "act well our part," for there all the honor and piety lie! Napoleon made a good remark when he said, "Heaven is ever on the side of the heaviest artillery." And Cromwell, though an ungodly man, gave his Roundheads good advice, when he said, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

The rebellion is now rampant in every direction, and the rebels have had their full force in the field without being at [illegible] to increase it—making a desperate effort before the new Union levies can be mustered into service. They have invaded Kentucky, overrun Tennessee and Missouri, and are now threatening the loyal States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Let us meet them with a determined spirit, and make this the most disastrous campaign to them they have yet undertaken. We have just had 300,000 noble men added to our army, and soon we shall have 300,000 more. We have the money and credit, and the arms and ammunition—let us do the work!

Let us drive the rebels from the gates of Washington. Let us send them howling from the Border States into the cotton States, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. Let us seize upon East Tennessee; hold that great railroad thoroughfare, and thus break the backbone of the rebellion. Let us crush their armies at all points, and compel Richmond to capitulate; and by the time we are required to go into winter quarters, by the rigid blasts of winter, the death knell of treason will be sounded, and order proclaimed once more throughout all the land.

The conduct of Gov. Curtin, and the zeal with which the people of Pennsylvania are preparing to meet the invaders of their soil, is spoken of in highest terms of praise, in all circles. Already has Pennsylvania more men in this war than any other State, according to population. And well may she muster an army of citizens now, to meet the enemy on her borders. Once master of Pennsylvania, the enemy would at once direct a predatory foray through New Jersey into the Empire State, and the vile marauders would sack and pillage as they go. Hence the intense interest felt here in the success of Pennsylvania in this emergency.

Regiments are still crowding on through here to Washington and Harrisburg, from the New England States, and from the eastern and western portions of this State. New York has done nobly, and her governor has acted well his part. Counting regiments ready to start, and those now filling up, New York has sent into the field one hundred and seventy infantry regiments, thirteen regiments of cavalry, five regiments of field artillery, two regiments of heavy artillery, one regiment of engineers, and one rocket battalion. What an army! And all these have enlisted, or are now enlisting, for three years or during the war!

By special invitation, last evening, I addressed the 138th New York regiment, under command of Colonel Joseph Willing, a full and splendid regiment, well armed and uniformed, who are now leaving for the seat of war. I spoke in City Park, in front of the Astor House, in the open air, surrounded by the regiment and a vast and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. I found the proper spirit animating this regiment—a spirit of indignant vengeance towards the insolent marauders now threatening to invade Pennsylvania—a spirit that will know no rest until the blood of the traitors has washed out the pollutions of their foul footsteps! I urged them on to battle and to victory—I pictured to their minds all the "pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war," and they responded with a will that indicated their ardor and sincerity. We had a stirring time, and no mistake!

The news received here this morning is of the highest importance, and is quite refreshing to all loyal men. It indicates that the rebel army is retreating from Maryland and Pennsylvania, much more expeditiously than they came into these States, and that they are not making their escape unscathed. Jeff. Davis, Lee and Stonewall, are now convinced that "Maryland, my Maryland," is still owned by the "northern hordes." And as for the rich valley of the Cumberland, in the Keystone State, they are not likely to enjoy its luxuries!

The news from the West continues cheerful. The rebels are falling back from Cincinnati. Let our generals in all cases follow them up, and press them into the cotton States. Let them have no peace or quarters, but, with our new and splendid forces, let the war be made aggressive, until the cry for peace, and return to their allegiance to the stars and stripes!

Yours, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW.

Appearance of Jackson, Hill, Longstreet and Lee's Divisions in [illegible], Md.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Middletown, Md., Sept. 15th, describes the rebel divisions as they passed through that place as follows:

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, the rebel army commenced its march through this town. At the head of the column was Stonewall Jackson, mounted on a dun-colored horse, and dressed like a private, with a low cap, the peak of which covered much of his face. He is light-haired, full-whiskered, and about forty years of age. His face is sharp and angular, and his forehead recedes very much. He has a light blue eye, which, taken in connection with the general expression of the face, gives the idea of a shallow, impudent, and unprincipled person. His division, as it passed here, did not number quite 5,000 men, in light marching order.

The next in order was A. P. Hill's division. Then followed Longstreet's, with which, seated in an ambulance, was Gen. R. E. Lee, very plainly attired, wearing a high felt hat—so very high as to be very unmilitary in appearance. His right hand was bandaged, owing to an injury received while grasping at the reins of his horse, in which two of his fingers were sprained. Then came Ewell's division. Ewell is not dead, as has been stated in some papers. His right leg was amputated above the knee, and he is at present probably in Richmond.

The remaining portion seems to be under the command of Lee. The whole number that passed here, from about eight o'clock on Wednesday, throughout the whole of Wednesday night, and until 5 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, did not exceed 125,000 men.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF THE REBELS.

They are well armed, and so disgustingly filthy that their proximity, in many cases, is offensive to the smell. Your readers cannot find among the colored rag-pickers of Philadelphia anybody more dirty or ill-dressed. In consequence of the proclamation of General Lee, their conduct towards the citizens of Maryland was, on the whole, blameless. Their boasted prowess and their taunts are most insufferable, and, from the superior officers of one of the divisions, I learned, what I guessed before, that their forbearance towards the inhabitants of Maryland would last only long enough to test whether the State was secession or Union in sentiment, and if the latter, then they would devastate the State, particularly such portions of it as furnished the fewest number of recruits.

The Chippewa Difficulty Settled.

[From the St. Paul Press, 16th.]

The commissioners appointed by the legislature have succeeded in settling the difficulty with the Chippewas, which for several weeks had kept the people of the northern counties in such a state of apprehension and alarm. This happy result was secured, it seems, without any demonstration of force. It seem astonishing that the country should have been so long alarmed and panic stricken, and that such a vast array of force and diplomacy should have been necessary, to accomplish results which it now seems were so simply attained. It is believed that the occasion of complaint on the part of the Chippewas has been entirely removed, and that a secure and lasting peace has been established.

The commission deserve great credit for the energy and dispatch with which they performed the work assigned them. They held three councils with the Indians at or near Crow Wing, secured terms of peace, without any concession to the Indians, and returned to St. Paul within seventy-two hours from the time they left.

Forty Thousand Rebels on the Southwest Border.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 19th.]

A gentleman just from Granby, Newton county, Mo., in the extreme Southwest portion of the State, informs us that the rebels, under Hindman, are concentrating on the border, twenty miles from Granby, and that they now number from 30,000 to 50,000, with daily accessions from our State. This force is concentrating there with the avowed purpose of invading Missouri and laying waste the country to the extent of its ability. Hindman, some ten days ago in a speech to his men, declared that he should lead them no further than the Missouri line, and that there Gen. Price would command them. This is but the carrying out of the same programme which we mentioned some two months ago, and which was then substantiated by the most authentic information.

The military authorities here have, doubtless, had access to the same sources of information; and we take it for granted that ample preparation has been made to meet the invading foe. The departure of General Schofield to the Southwest leads us to the conclusion that he has a just appreciation of the dangers which again threaten our State from that quarter. With regard to the number of troops with which he will operate against the rebels, the public are much in the dark; but we are assured that ample provision has been made for all contingencies. It would be a crime unpardonable if the authorities, by their negligence, should repeat the terrible blunder which cost us the life of Gen. Lyon, and the surrender of the fairest portion of our territory to the pillage of the marauders under Price. Let us rely upon a different result.

Matters at Richmond.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1862.

An officer who was taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, and has been confined in the Libby prison at Richmond and at Belle Isle, until he was released on parole four days ago, gives a most distressing account of the condition in which Union prisoners still are. Ten men to his knowledge died in the prisons of starvation, the last words of one being pitiful cries for a piece of bread.

The sentinels are again indulging in their old sports of shooting at Yankees who look out of the windows of their prisons. One man was killed by a beardless boy who was on guard at the time when he approached the window. On another occasion our informant was standing with another prisoner at the window when a ball carried off the bowl of the pipe which his companion was smoking.

The officers of Gen. Pope's command are even in a worse plight than has been represented. They are in double irons and some have scarcely any clothing upon them. The vermin and filth which they suffer from are beyond description.

In the hospitals at Richmond, medicines are so scarce that on the average there is no more than one bottle of quinine for the use of 1,000 men.

THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND.

Richmond was defended by strong fortifications, which are, however, manned by raw conscripts, many of whom are by our prisoners believed to be Union men. The soldiers with whom our paroled prisoners had an opportunity of communication, were cursing Gen. Pope and the Dutch, who seem to be the twin horrors of their dreams; and they unanimously declare they would suffer any privation, even starvation, rather than be subjugated.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MONITOR AND GALENA.

The Monitor and Galena were met going up James River.

Conversation between Louis Napoleon and Mr. Slidell.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

It is positively asserted in political circles that in the late audience given by the Emperor of the French to Mr. Slidell, his majesty spoke at length upon the slavery question, and gave Mr. Slidell to understand that it would be very difficult for him to recognize the Southern Confederacy unconditionally and without reference to that institution. He said that such an act would expose his government to the severest censure, not only at home but abroad, where France is looked upon as the friend of freedom and humanity, and the liberator of all races. In such a position and with the perils attending such a course, he should like to know beforehand whether or not the Confederate government felt disposed to adopt some measures concerning the emancipation of the blacks in a time more or less remote, and whether or not he would communicate on the subject with the French government. To this demand of the French Emperor, Mr. Slidell is said to have answered that he would communicate the wishes of his majesty to his government, and sent to that effect his private secretary, Prince de Polignac, to Richmond.

The Colored People of New York and the Chiriqui Expedition

[From the New York World, 18th.]

The president's plan of colonizing negroes at Chiriqui, in Central America, does not meet with much favor among the colored people of this city. It has been stated that Rev. H. H. Garnet, the well known colored minister, intends to go with the first, to found a colony, but such is not the case. He states that at first glance of the subject he was disposed to regard it favorably, thinking it necessary that such slaves as should be emancipated should have somewhere to go, out of the reach of their old masters. From circumstances since developed, however, he thinks the people of Chiriqui will regard it as little better than a filibustering expedition, and much trouble will result accordingly. He previously supposed that arrangements for territory had been made. Should the plan be carried out the free colored people will take part in it, although there are, doubtless, individuals who are ready to go anywhere to establish a government, nationality, and freedom of their own, where they may escape the persecutions caused by their presence among a race of another.

THE CITY.

LOST.—A small safe key of the Wilder's patent. The finder will receive a reward of three dollars by leaving it at this office.

OCTOBER ATLANTIC.—John R. Walsh, on Madison street and Custom House Place has received the Atlantic Monthly for October.

☞ We would call the attention of bankers and business men desiring the services of a bookkeeper to the advertisement in another column.

TO LOAN.—"Among the Pines," "Les Miserables," "Marrying for Money," "The Mystery," "Out of his Head," and all other novels, new or old, at Sherlock's cheap book-store, No. 112 Dearborn street.

☞ M. T. Ames, as will be seen by his advertisement, has opened a Fish and Oyster Depot at 130 Dearborn street, where he may always be found with the best the market affords.

M. E. CITY MISSION.—The Board of Managers of the Ladies' City Mission, are requested to meet in Room 17, Methodist Church Block, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

☞ Atlantic, Harper, Continental, Knickerbocker, Godey, and all the magazines for October, have been received by John A. Norris, 102 Madison street, three doors from Custom House Place.

HOT AIR FURNACES.—Elsewhere will be found an advertisement relating to Lester's Hot Air Furnaces to which we call especial attention. Housekeepers will do well to make a note of it.

SABBATH SCHOOL MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union will be held this (Monday) evening in the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green street, commencing at 7 o'clock.

THE BRANCH POST OFFICES.—Branch Post Offices having been established by Government in the West and North Divisions of this city, viz: at the northwest corner of Randolph and Halsted streets on the West Division, and at the southeast corner of Ontario and Clark streets for the North Division, all persons who desire to receive their mail matter at either, will consult their convenience and facilitate the operations of the offices by at once leaving their names with the Postmaster at the principal office, or either of the Branch Postmasters at either of the above-mentioned places.

They should also instruct correspondents to address either North Branch or West Branch Post Office, as the case may be. In answer to numerous inquiries, the public are informed they will be in operation on Monday, the 22d inst.

Death of Rev. Harvey Curtis, D. D.

The announcement of the death of Rev. Harvey Curtis D. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, will be received with profound sadness, not alone by the members of that society who sat under his ministrations, but also by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who knew him only to love him. The lamented deceased was for sixteen years, we think, pastor of the First Church. Under his efficient labors it prospered in a remarkable degree, and he saw grow up around him a large and flourishing congregation. About two years since, he resigned the pastorate to accept the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, in this State, where death overtook him in the midst of his labors. His decease occurred on Thursday last, the sad intelligence having been received in this city on Saturday.

The lamented deceased was an eminently pure Christian. In his pastoral labors he was very successful, as hundreds of his congregation will testify. Without being of a sensational stamp, or highly eloquent, his sermons were of a peculiarly practical and simple nature, which rendered them especially endearing to the people. The secret of their charm was attributable to the purity of his life, which manifested itself in all he said and wrote. In the Presidential chair of Knox College he was equally successful, and his labors proved unexceptionably acceptable to the friends of that institution.

As a private citizen he was held in high esteem. He was one of the old settlers, and had seen the city grow up from a small beginning to a splendid municipal success. His acquaintance was most extended, and everywhere his name was mentioned with esteem. Both as a Christian, a minister and citizen, he will long be mourned in the circle in which he moved.

At Camp Douglas.

In spite of the absence of the secesh from Camp Douglas, the camp wears a lively aspect. The barracks, which were left in a most filthy condition by the dirty rebels, are being thoroughly renovated. All of the bunks, formerly occupied by the chivalry, have been torn out and new ones constructed. No white man could be found with hardihood enough to occupy one of them, in such a condition were they left. It is no wonder they died so rapidly. It is only a wonder that the whole eight thousand of the filthy hogs did not go home in pine boxes instead of on their feet. The walls of the barracks have also been whitewashed and cleaned, so that they will be virtually equivalent to new ones, when finished. There are, at present, in the various camps, six regiments of infantry and three batteries. Thirty five hundred of these troops are already in barracks, and the rest will go in as soon as they are in readiness to receive them. It is not probable that any of these regiments will depart immediately, as Gov. Yates has decided not to allow any more regiments to leave until they are armed and equipped in a proper manner. While every other State has sent its regiments away completely prepared, ours, in almost every instance, have left camp without arms, equipments, sometimes without uniforms, and always without drill in the manual of arms. We are glad that the Governor has decided upon this course, and hope he will pursue it in every instance.

The regiments at the camps are rapidly filling up. The 93d regiment numbers 900 men and another company will arrive within a few days. Six companies of this regiment were recruited in Bureau county, two in Stephenson county, and one in Whiteside county. The acting field officers are Colonel Putnam, of Freeport, Lieut. Colonel Buswell, and Major Fisher, of Bureau county.

The organization of the Third Board of Trade Regiment is now nearly complete. The Colonelcy has been tendered to Capt. Barry, the successor of Capt. Christopher as mustering officer at this point. The Lieut. Colonel is J. W. Paddock, of Kankakee, an old resident of this State and a promising officer. The regiment is made up of the four companies recruited in this city under the auspices of the Board of Trade, three companies from Kankakee county, and three from Iroquois county.

Colonel Van Arman's regiment has more than the minimum number, and is rapidly improving in drill. It has been designated as the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois regiment. The various companies are composed mostly of material from the country. The correct and official Roster of this regiment is as follows:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—John Van Arman.
Lieut. Colonel—Hamilton N. Eldridge.
Major—— Curtis.
Adjutant—John Van Arman, Jr.
Quartermaster—Daniel H. Hale.
Chaplain—— Stoughton.
Surgeon—Dr. Joel S. Gore.
Assistant do.—Drs. Davis and Clarke.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—James A. Wheaton.
Principal Musician—Edward C. Westover.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—Henry B Dickinson.
Commissary Sergeant—J. H. Tucker.

GRUNDY COUNTY PLOUGH BOYS.—Capt., Thos. W. Chandler; 1st. Lieut. Edgar W. Pike; 2d. Charles M. Libby; 1st. Sergeant, Whipple M. Brayton.

WOODWORTH RIFLES.—Capt. A. J. Burroughs; 1st. Lieut. John B. Morgan; 2d. Lieut., Francis J. Woodward; 1st. sergeant, James C. Sperry.

WALLACE GUARDS.—Capt., W. L. Fowler; 1st. Lieut., William Walker; 2d. Lieut. William S. Bonn; 1st. Sergeant John B Stoutemeyer.

ELDRIDGE GUARDS.—Capt., Fred. A. Raymond; 1st. Lieut., Horace Perry; 2d Lieut., A. A. Keys; 1st. Sergeant, M. B Josselyn.

ST. CHARLES, ILLS VOLUNTEERS.—Capt., Frank C Gillette; 1st Lieut., James F. Richmond; 2d. Lieut., Frederick Knight; 1st. Sergeant, James G. Nind.

LITTLE ROCK, ILLINOIS, VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Charles Schryner; 1st. Lieutenant, Jeremiah Evans; 2d. do, Alfred Darnell; 1st. Sergeant, Amasa E Steward.

LYONS SCOUTS.—Capt., Lawrence Riley; 1st. Lieutenant, Hiram McClintock; 2d. do., Charles D. Alderson; 1st Sergeant, Henry Newby.

KENDALL GUARDS.—Capt., John H Lowe; 1st. Lieutenant, John B. Moulton; 2nd. do., Edwin Percival; 1st Sergeant, Alexander C. Little.

ELGIN SHARP SHOOTERS.—Capt. John S. Riddle; 1st. Lieutenant, Thomas Clark; 2nd do., William Warner; 1st. Sergeant, L B Pa[illegible]h n.

RESERVE GUARDS.—Capt., ———; 1st Lieutenant, John S. Williams; 2d. do, ———; 1st. Sergeant, W. A. Collins.

Miller's Battery is fully equipped and ready for the field. They have six rifled brass pieces, and occupy their time in constant drilling.

The Elgin Battery has in camp eighty men, and enough more men are enlisted to increase the number to one hundred and twenty. About forty good men are wanted for this battery. Here is an opportunity for those wishing to enter the artillery service.

The Mercantile Battery, Capt. Cooley, is ready for the field, and will prove one of the best batteries in the service. It is splendidly drilled, and the boys are aching for active service.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. Geo. Manierre.*

The jury in the land suit of Utts vs. Dupee—which has been on hearing the past week—returned into Court yesterday morning with a verdict for plaintiff of $1783 40. Defendant's counsel at once entered a motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment. The Court overruled these motions. Defendant excepted, and judgment on verdict. No. 731—Motion to set aside order dismissing appeal, sustained and order set aside. Nos. 660, 789, 617, and 21,397, judgment and court assessed damages. No. 344—defendant's proof to be closed by the 10th of October. Nos. 372, 389, 385, 390 and 368—master's report filed, confirmed and decrees entered. Nos. 600 and 601—motion to dismiss for want of affidavit of merits. No. 776—plaintiff moves to set aside order of dismissal; proceedings to be stayed until further order of court. No. 546—demurrer to declaration sustained and leave to file amended declaration. No. 327—chancery. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed at defendant's costs for stipulation filed. No. 371—chancery. Complainants demurrer to defendants; cross bill argued and taken under advisement—default of original bill set aside. No. 60 and 61—master's report heretofore filed confirmed, and Bowen of Joliet, appointed special master to sell real estate in Will county. No. 304—chancery. This cause sent into the Superior Court, the judge of this court being so situated with references to some of the parties touching the subject matter in the bill, as in his judgment renders this course necessary.

The Court has adjourned to the second Monday in October.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Will resume business on Monday morning.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Hon. J. B Bradwell.*—In the matter of the minor heirs of Andrew J. Meyers, Holsten Terrison, guardian of Jas. C. and Harmbly Meyers, ordered to expend not to exceed $100 per annum for their support. Inventory of property of said minors examined, approved and ordered recorded.

Guardianship of Mary Maher. William B. Snowhook, guardian, presents his general account showing receipts to the amount of $120 50, and disbursements $367.21, examined and approved. Guardian ordered to expend $100 per annum for the support of his ward.

THE NEW HAVEN SCHOOL

The Dedicatory Exercises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The dedicatory exercises of the new Haven School building, which occurred on Saturday afternoon, drew together a large audience of parents, and friends of education. The occasion was one of rare interest, and will long be remembered as one of the pleasing as well as important events which mark the progress of Chicago in the great cause of education.

At the hour designated in the programme, Rev. Dr. Ryder called the assemblage to order, and the exercises were then opened with singing by pupils of the Jones School, performed in an admirable manner.

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Building Committee, read the following report, and accompanied the reading with a delivery of the keys of the building to Luther Haven, Esq., President of the Board of Education:

This edifice has been erected by the Board of Public Works, in pursuance of an order from the Common Council, passed July 15th, 1861. It is a matter of just pride in our city that we have been able to provide so many neat and commodious buildings for the children attending our public schools. As this is the last school edifice built by the city, so we believe it is the best.

For the ground, purchased July, 1861, there was paid $11,250. The building was commenced Oct. 1st, 1861, under the direction of Benjamin Carpenter, Frederick Letz and John G. Gindele, of the Board of Public Works. Those aiding in its construction are: Architect, G. P. Randall; mason, W. H. Carter; cut stone work, E. Walker; carpenter, T. Menard; roofer, M. Greenbaum; painter, M. B. Van Deroel; heating apparatus, R. T. Crane & Bro.; furniture, F. R. Miller & Co.—all Chicago men. The cost of building, is $18,263; heating apparatus, $2,000; furniture, including tables, clocks, etc., $1,925; total, $22,188. The building will accommodate 756 pupils.

And now, Mr. President, the duty devolves upon me, as Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, to deliver to you the keys of this building, that it may be dedicated to the object for which it has been erected. And, sir, I take great pleasure in discharging this duty. This school is to bear your honored name, and the edifice is an appropriate symbol of the interest you have ever taken in the welfare of our schools, and of the ability and success with which you have presided over the deliberations of the Board of Education. May this school never prove unworthy of the name it bears.

On receiving the keys, Mr. Haven made a few exceedingly appropriate remarks, and then called on Rev. Dr. Clarkson, who offered up a brief prayer.

After the prayer, Mr. Haven made a verbal report, briefly reviewing the history of the schools in this city, and showing the purpose to which the greater portion of the school funds placed in the hands of the Board have been applied.

The first public school house built in Chicago was the Dearborn school building, constructed in 1851. From 1851 to 1856, no school houses were built. There were two in 1856; two in 1857; and two more in 1858. One of these was the Newberry, which was the first school house built by the Board of Education. In 1860 and 1861, no more houses were built. The Haven School House was begun in October, 1861, and is now completed. Within the past year, there have been also five branch houses built for other schools in the city, which will accommodate 384 pupils. The expense of these, together with the Haven School, is $207,000, and including the grounds, $294,859. Since the speaker became a member of the Board, $750,000 had been expended here for school purposes. The houses now in use are sufficient to accommodate an aggregate of 10,995 pupils.

At the close of his report, Mr. Haven presented the keys of the building to the Principal, J. C. Noble. On receiving them, Mr. Noble briefly addressed the President and the audience, in a pertinent and highly interesting manner.

This address was followed by singing, after which S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller, being called upon, offered a few interesting remarks.

Mr. Hayes was followed by Prof. Bateman, of Springfield, who spoke for more than half an hour, on such topics as are usually suggested by such an occasion.

W. H. Wells, Esq., the admirable Superintendent of the Board of Education, followed in an able and masterly address, thoroughly adapted to the circumstances under which it was delivered, and creditable to the mind and heart of the speaker. Few men are so well qualified by experience and innate love of education to speak upon this topic. Few public servants have worked so indefatigably and achieved so great a success. To his labors, in a large degree, is due the commanding position occupied by our schools. The address was frequently greeted with demonstrations of applause.

After a few words of congratulation from Mr. Mosely, the pupils sang the popular song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and the exercises of the interesting occasion were at an end.

The school building which is now completed and dedicated to its important purpose, is probably one of the finest in the country. The basement is divided into four rooms, three of which will be devoted to the playing necessities of the pupils and the fourth to the storage of fuel. The first, second and third stories have four large rooms on each floor, with a wardrobe attached to each. The fourth story has a fine hall devoted to gymnastic purposes, a new feature in our school houses and one which has been long needed.

The exterior of the building is very ornamental, and combines strength with beauty. The roof is the Mansard pattern, and is a perfect model of architectural design, besides being proof against all kinds of weather. Every room is thoroughly ventilated, a matter of no small importance to the health of the pupil. The building will be warmed with steam pipes distributed in each apartment, and supplied from a boiler in a separate building. The furniture is of the most approved style, and constructed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

Every appliance, in fact, has been sought which shall best carry out the designs of a perfect school house. The architect, Mr. Randall, has been thoroughly successful, and constructed a monument not only a source of infinite credit to himself, but of congratulation to our citizens.

The Memorial Meeting at Bryan Hall.

A very large audience assembled at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening to listen to the report of the Memorial Committee appointed at a previous meeting to convey to Washington, and lay before the President the Memorial and resolutions prepared by a special committee and adopted by that meeting.

Hon. L. B. Otis was called to the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Prof. Bartlett.

Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., then came forward and read the report of the interview prepared by himself and Rev. Dr. Dempster.

We shall publish the entire report in our issue of Tuesday morning, preferring to give a verbatim report in preference to an abstract. It is of an exceedingly interesting nature and will be eagerly read by all, irrespective of their own views on the subject treated upon.

At the conclusion of the report the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this audience be tendered to Rev. W. W. Patton, and Rev. John Dempster, for their services as a delegation in presenting to the President of the United States the memorial of the Christian community of Chicago, in favor of a proclamation of General Emancipation.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the positions taken by the delegation, in their interview with the President, as epitomized in their report, and we take this occasion emphatically to assure the President of the inspiring effect of such a proclamation upon the people of the North, and its power to secure to the Government a far greater force than could possibly be lost by any defection in the Border States.

Resolved, That we regard the many disasters of the war as Providential warnings of the destruction awaiting the nation, if it does not quickly repent of the sin of oppression, and proclaim liberty to the bondman.

Resolved, That we consider the victories from time to time vouchsafed to the armies of the Union as merciful suspensions of Divine judgment, in view of which, nothing could be more fatal than to harden our hearts, like Pharaoh of old, under a temporary respite, and refuse to let the people go.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Christian public to co-operate in all possible ways with the Government in providing for the immediate necessities of the colored people now escaping in large numbers from Southern bondage, and also in opening before them permanent employment.

Rev. Mr. Colvin, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, reported the resolutions with some earnest, stirring remarks in advocacy of them, which were greeted with frequent applause. The resolutions were then put on their passage and carried by a unanimous vote.

Peter Page, Esq., followed in an interesting speech upon the war, advocating a vigorous policy and urging the Christian public to renewed efforts in their conflict with slavery—the great cause of the war, after which and a benediction by Prof. Blanchard, the meeting adjourned.

The Late Horticultural Fair.

In the TRIBUNE of yesterday, Mr. P. Woodworth of Rockford, complains of an omission to mention his collection of fruit. This was doubtless the fault of Mr. W, himself in not properly labeling them with his address. It is not the business of reporters to look up the entry books, but to make notice of such collections as are labeled, and if exhibitors do not choose to see to it that the address is properly displayed, they should not complain if no notice is taken of them. The report of the Fair in full will be published in the November number of the *Illinois Farmer*, a copy of which the State Horticultural Society have ordered sent to each member, and we advise all those who have errors to correct, to address the editor of that paper, at Champaign, Ill.

RURAL.

GRAND VESPERS AT ST. MARY'S.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, a grand solemn Vesper will be given at the St. Mary's Catholic church, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. The choir will be reinforced with extra vocal and instrumental music of a high order, and it is expected that a rare musical treat will be given. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged at the door, to defray the expenses of the late fitting up of the church.

A Chance for the Philanthropic.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission is in receipt of a letter dated Cairo, Sept. 15th, from which we make the following extract:

"I find, on reaching Cairo, over *six hundred* colored people, composed of families in the most needy condition for clothes, many having scarcely enough to cover their nakedness. Cannot something be done at once for their relief? Second-hand garments, clean and whole, no matter how common the material, if there be any wear in them, will be most thankfully received. *Fifteen hundred more are daily expected here.*"

Any garments left at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 12 River street, will be promptly forwarded, free of expense. We trust that our philanthropic citizens will see to it that the wants of these destitute people are met. Common charity appeals for them, and demands that these unfortunates cast upon our hands by the chances of war should be relieved.

The Commission also request all citizens who are willing to lend a helping hand to this benevolent object, to meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. and Miss Couldock has thus far proved an entire success, the theatre being well filled each evening of their appearance. Miss Couldock is rapidly growing in favor and her natural and graceful representations will soon establish her as a Chicago favorite. Mr. Couldock is firmly fixed in the good opinion of all admirers of genuine acting. They will appear on Monday in a new domestic drama called "The Harvest Home," which is said to be a highly interesting and effective play.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Grand Festival to be given in Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening next, under the management of St. John's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the House of Industry for destitute children, now in course of erection, and the school of St. John's Catholic church. The objects are praiseworthy, and commend themselves to the patronage of the charitable.

LARCENIES.—An old man named Edward Benjamin, was arrested and examined on Saturday, before Justice Miller, on the charge of stealing five dollars from a saloon keeper on the corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets. The money was found on the person of the accused. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

John Hartnett, a boy about seventeen years of age, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a harness from a German milkman, living in the West Division. Justice Miller continued the examination of the case to next Monday.

MICHIGAN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Michigan State Homœopathic Institute will meet, in Detroit, on the 25th and 26th of September. Professors Hempell of Philadelphia, and R. Ludlam of this city, will deliver addresses, and reports, essays, etc., will be presented by Drs. E. M. Hale, Lodge, and other prominent members of the organization.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at eight o'clock on Saturday evening was caused by the burning of a small building near the corner of West Kinzie and Carpenter streets, owned and occupied by a Mr. Moore. The loss will amount to about $25.

PRAYER FOR OUR ARMIES.—The Young Men's Christian Association, at their meeting on Saturday night, resolved to set apart the present week for prayer for our armies. The public are cordially invited to the meetings which occur at noon of each day.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending September 20, as kept by E. L O'Hara, apothecary and pharmaceutist, No 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street:

September	7 A. M	12 M.	6 P. M
Sunday, " 14	60	79	68
Monday, " 15	70	66	64
Tuesday, " 16	65	69	69
Wednes'y, " 17	55	68	64
Thursday, " 18	55	65	63
Friday, " 19	59	67	65
Saturday, " 20	59	76	73

Gratuitous War Claim Association for Illinois.

WHEREAS, Our soldiers make great sacrifices in leaving their business, family and friends, to encounter the hardships and perils of a soldier's life; therefore, we, the undersigned, attorneys and counsellors at law, in the city of Chicago, do severally offer our services to collect bounties and back pay on account of the services of deceased privates, procure pensions for disabled soldiers and seamen, and for the widows, children, mothers and orphan sisters of such as die or are killed in the service, and to prosecute on behalf of privates all manner of war claims, free of charge:

Waite & Towne, No. 100 Washington street.
Chase, Storrs & Bunson, 102 Washington street, rooms, 9, 10 and 11.
S Ashton, Metropolitan block.
Barker & Tuley, 157 Randolph street
Geo. W. Thompson, 15 Metropolitan block.
Daniel D. Drue, 8, 18 Metropolitan block.
Joshua C. Knickerbocker, 14 Metropolitan block.
A. Harrison, 124 Randolph street.
Sanford B Perry 101 Washington street.
Samuel K. Dow, 1 Methodist Church block.
L. L. Bond, 79 Dearborn street.
Gray & Haines, 79 Dearborn street.
Irvin & Snowhook, 77 Dearborn street.
Thompson & Bishop, 78 Dearborn street.
John Lyle King, 76 Dearborn street.
Fuller & Ham, 84 Dearborn street.
Burd, Booth & Potter, 118 Randolph street.
John W. Waughop, 68 Clark street.
Claflin & Fay, 63 Clark street.
Walker & Thomas, 96 Randolph street.
Sidney Smith, 81 South Clark street.
S. Marble, 113 South Clark street.
Burgess & Root, 128 Lake street.
P. L. Sherman, Telegraph Building.
D. P. Wilder, Telegraph Building.
Bailey, Gary & Williams, 89 Clark street.
Mather & Taft, 41 Clark street.
H. B. Towslee, 48 Clark street.
W. W. Evans, 63 Clark street.
Hill & Norton, 55 Clark street.
Jameson & Hibbard, 65 Clark street.
Hosmer & Peck, 116 Randolph street.
E. & A. Van Buren, 100 Randolph street.
John C. Rogers, 110 Randolph street.
States, McAllister & Jewett, 54 Dearborn street.
Hervey, Anthony & Galt, 77 Dearborn street.
Boyne, Miller & Lewis, 102 LaSalle street.
Blodgett & Winston, 76 LaSalle street.
Beim, Clark & Bean, 15 and 16 Larmon block.

N. B.—Publishers of newspapers are urgently requested to give the above a place in their columns.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application of Mother for Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Widow's Declaration for Pension.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to draw Soldiers' Pay.
Sent by mail, post-paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' New Orleans Lock Hospital, 82 Custom House street, comes here endorsed by the medical faculty, medical journals, and the almost entire press of the South. He is said to be one of the most scientific and successful practitioners in the United States in the treatment of a special class of diseases.

Read the following from the New Orleans *Crescent*, of February 6th, 1861, edited and published by J. O. Nixon.

Dr. James can be found at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets:

"WORTHY OF PARTICULAR ATTENTION.—Dr. James, whose successful treatment of a special class of the ills which flesh is heir to, won for himself a lasting renown, not only in New Orleans, the South and the United States, but also in Europe, is now to be found at his old headquarters, No. 105 (old number 82) Custom House street. In the treatment of cutaneous afflictions, unhealthful blood, and the various ailments which result so often from the use of medical minerals, Dr. J. stands with few rivals, and no superiors. We call attention to his card in another column."

To those afflicted with disease of the blood, organic weakness, etc., we advise to apply immediately to Dr. James. Take our word for it, you will never regret it. Office 86 Randolph street, open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., except Sunday, when open in the forenoon.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

— Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-day at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m.

— The hour for Sunday afternoon service in St. James' Church is 4 o'clock.

— The Bishop's Church, Protestant Episcopal, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. Seats free. Service at 10:30 a. m., 4 and 7:30 p. m.

— Elder W. F. Black will preach in the Christian Church, Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, Sunday, Sept 21st, at 10½ a. m. Subject—Jeremiah 8th and 20th—"The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." Service also at 7½ p. m.

— The Young Men's Christian Association have set apart this week for special prayer for our armies, and invite all Christians to meet with them at their Daily Union Prayer Meeting for that purpose, every noon at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

DIED.

In Galesburg, Ill., on Thursday morning, 18th inst., Rev. HARVEY CURTIS, D. D., President of Knox College.

At the residence of her parents, in Lisle, Du Page County, Ill., on the 18th inst., of Consumption, AMANDA ALDEN, aged 26 years.

"Farewell, we meet no more
On this side heaven;
The parting scene is o'er,
The last sad look is given."

In this city, on the 19th ult., Miss LUCIA CAROLINE FRANK, daughter of Horace N. and Minerva Frank, aged 15 years, 7 months and 26 days.

In this city, Sept. 19th, of Heart Disease, BUDDINGTON DOBLE, aged 27 years.

Funeral from the residence of L. N. Perdue, 18 Wolcott street, North Side, at 2 P. M. Sunday.

In this city, at 7 P. M. Friday, Sept. 19th, 1862, Mrs. HELENA A. KANE, aged 32 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 80 Adams st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Jackson Mich., for interment.

On the 17th ult., at Janesville, Wis., Mr. JOHN WIL[illegible]

His funeral will take place from the vault at Graceland Cemetery, to-day (Sunday) at 4 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

In this city, yesterday morning, 20th inst., Mrs. MARY E. [illegible], wife of E. K. [illegible], aged 31 years.

The remains will be taken to Jacksonville to-night.

☞ Jacksonville, Ill., and St. Louis papers please copy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1862.

Eastern exchange continues to increase in firmness and bankers will now pay ¼, if they cannot get it for less. They all now ask ½. Gold is taken at 115½ premium. Old Demand Notes continue to go up; 111½ was paid for them to-day, and 112 might have been obtained, if insisted upon. Old Treasury notes and gold will soon meet and shake hands. Silver is worth just what you can get for it; it may be 110 or upwards.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.

First Board—Stocks dull and lower.

Chic & Rock Island	70½	Mich Southern	35½
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	90	do guaranteed	66
Mil. & Pr. du Chien	34½	Mich Central	78½
Galena & Chicago	81	Ill. Central bonds	102
Ill. Cen. scrip	65½	P. F. W. & C 1st	98

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6's, '81, coup	101¾	Treasury 7 3-10	104¾
1 year certificates	99		

Second Board—Stocks better.

Chi. & Rock Island	70½	Cleve. & Toledo	59
Ill. Cent. scrip	66½	Mich. Central	78
Mich. South'n gt'd	66	Harlem	17½
Erie	43	Pacific Mail	111¼
Gal. & Chi	74½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81	101¾@101⅝	Gov't 6s regd	101
Treas 7 3-10	104¾@104⅞		

MONEY MARKET.—Quite easy at 4 ₱ cent. on call; strictly prime paper 4@5 per cent

Sterling Exchange—Dull at 128½@129 for banker's bills.

American gold opened heavy at 16¾, and closed steady at 17½ ₱ cent. premium.

California gold bars nominal at 17 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 20, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	....	350	30150	....	....	....
G&CURR	851	15667	2548	3984	....	....
RIRR	781	9450	7280	500	300	....
ICRR	740	19450	29750	4800	1300	500
CB&QRR	590	6748	17925	5548	1125	318
G&NWRR	415	7735	1585	2900	....	586
A&StLRR	....	500	2900	....	....	....
Total	3240	52500	108784	17372	2678	3462

	L'd Lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool. lbs	Grass Seed. lbs	Hid's lbs
Canal	....	....	....	....	22930	....
G&CURR	....	70	540	....	....	450
RIRR	....	18	303	....	....	....
ICRR	4120	288	450	....	14490	1980
CB&QRR	3011	187	1779	721	7314	18085
G&NW	....	49	360	....	....	1040
A&StLRR	....	400	550	....	800	....
Total	7141	1013	4691	721	44734	20835

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	7000	73223	293075			
To Oswego	....	60050	16800			
To Pt Sarnia	3274					
To Kingston	....	....	81400			
To other ports	....	450				
Total	10274	133905	390875			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	250	Lumber, ft	438,323
Corn, bu	35,750	Shingles, no	55,000
Grass Seeds, bu	22,930	Lath, no	65,000
		Salt, brls	180
		Coal, tons	40

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	735,000	Flour, brls	7,700
Lath, pcs	45,000	Wheat, bu	63,500
Timber, ft	35,000	Corn, bu	290,730
Wood, cds	483	Oats, bu	81,400
Coal, tons	725	Pork, brls	93
Salt, brls	1,700	Lard, brls	....

The receipts of produce to-day embrace 3,240 brls. flour; 52,500 bu. wheat; 108,784 bu. corn; 17,372 bu oats; 2,678 bu. rye, and 3,462 bu. barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and the leading markets opened steady and firm; but in consequence of the dispatches reporting a decline in New York, they closed dull and weak.

Flour was less active, with, however, no material change from yesterday; but at the close prices had a downward tendency.

In the wheat market the inquiry was principally confined to No. 2 Red. About 50,000 bu. changed hands, at 99c for No. 1 Red; 90@91c for No. 2 Red; 83c for Rejected Red; 96c for No. 2 White; 90@91c for No. 1 Spring; 80@83c for No. 2 Spring, and 67@69c for Rejected Spring.

Corn opened firm with a good demand, at yesterday's and outside figures, but closed weak and fully ½c lower. The transactions amount to about 120,000 bu., at 31@31½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 34c for White Mixed afloat; 29@30c for Mixed in store, and 23½@25c for Rejected in store.

Oats were excited and unsteady. The market opened firm and buoyant, with an advance of 1@2c, but closed heavy with a downward tendency, with sales at 32@34c for No. 1 in store and 29@30c for rejected.

Rye was steady at yesterday's prices: 42c for No. 1 and 35c for rejected. Barley quiet and easy. Timothy seed more active and steady. Highwines dull and nominal at 29@29½c. Pork steady at $9.00@9 25 for country mess and $9.50 for city. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Freights steady and quiet at 8c for Corn to Buffalo and 13½c for Corn to Kingston.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Rates quiet and steady at yesterday's prices. The charters were: Schrs Ironsides, Queen City and Grape Shot—all corn to Buffalo at 8c; schr Anna Craig, corn to Kingston, freight payable at 11½c in Canada currency, or 13½c in N. Y. exchange.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,240 brls; shipments, 10,274 brls. The market to-day was quiet and easier. Sales were: 150 brls "Carlinville" white winter at $5.50 del; 100 brls "People's Mills" do at $5 40 del; 200 brls "Stanton" do at $5 35 del; 200 brls "S. & P. Wize's" do at $5.25 del; 100 brls "Amoskeag" do at $5.00 del; 226 brls "City" (Quincy) choice spring extra at $4 75 del; 100 brls "Derwent" do at $4.65 del; 100 brls red winter at $4.60 del; 200 brls "Goodwin's Imperial," 200 brls (brand not given,) 100 brls "Union" and 100 brls "Gill's Excelsior," good spring extras, at $4.50 del; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $4.40 del; 100 brls "Farber's" and 200 brls "Sullivan's" on private terms; 200 brls "City" (Decatur) winter super at $4.00 del; 92 brls "Berrian" spring super at $3.87½ del; 100 brls unsound winter super at $4.00 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 52,500 bu; shipments, 133,905 bu. The market opened steady, but closed weak. The transactions were as follows: 800 bu No. 1 Red Winter at 99c in store; 400 bu No. 2 White at 96c in store; 27,000 bu No. 2 Red at 91c, 1,600 bu do at 90½c in store; 800 bu do at 90c in store; 5,000 bu Rejected Red at 83c in store; 400 bu No. 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at 91c in store; 1,000 bu do at 90½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 90c in store; 5,200 bu No. 2 Spring at 83c in store; 16,000 bu do at 82½c in store; 3,800 bu do at 82c in store; 2,800 bu Rejected Spring at 70c in store; 1,600 bu do at 69c in store; 400 bu Condemned at 60c on track; 400 bu do at 58c on track.

CORN—Receipts, 108,784 bu; shipments, 390,875 bu. Opened firm and steady, but closed ½c per bu lower. Sales were as follows:—2,200 bu White River Mixed at 34c afloat; 10,000 bu High Mixed Canal at 31c afloat; 16,000 bu do at 31c f. o. b.; 22,000 bu Mixed at 30c in store; 25,000 bu do at 29½c in store; 2,000 bu do (in Sturges') at 29½c; 15,000 bu do (in same) at 29c; 800 bu do (old receipts) at 28½c in store; 1,000 bu do (August receipts) at 18c; 25,000 bu Rejected at 25c in store; 8,000 bu do at 24½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 24c in store; 1,900 bu do (in Sturges') at 23½c; 1,800 bu no grade, at 17½c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 17,372 bu. The market advanced 1@2c per bushel, but closed easier. Sales, 30,000 bu No. 1 at 34c in store; 3,000 bu do at 33½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 33c in store; 2,500 bu do at 32½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 30c in store; 3,000 bu do at 29c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 2,975 bu. Market steady. Sales 5,000 bu No 1 at 42c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 35c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 3,462 bu. Quiet and easy. Sales were: 45 bags at 48c on track; 215 bags at 50c on track; 163 bags at 55c on track, 165 bags at 60c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 29@29½c.

TIMOTHY SEED—More active and steady. Sales were: 271 bags at $1.45; 407 do at $1.40, and 65 do at $1.38.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Steady at $9.00@9.25 for Country, and $9.50 for City. Sales, 70 brls Country Mess at $9.25. CUT MEATS—Dull and nominal.

TALLOW—Firm and in fair request. Sales, 154 packages at 8¾@9c.

EGGS—Steady at 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Firm and moderately active.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept 20, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, are as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs No.
Week ending Sept. 20	2,713	15,698

We give below the new freight tariff of the railroads leading East from this city.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent & Mich. South. large cars	$40	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars 210 feet	85	53 "
Mich. Cent small cars	85	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 284 feet	77	53 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W., & Chi. cars of 284 feet	$72	50 cts
Mich. South., large cars	88	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₱ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts for the week ending this evening amount to 2,713 against 3,[illegible]5 the week previous, showing a decrease of [illegible] head.

The quality of the stock offered is, generally speaking, inferior to that of last week—there being nothing in the yards worthy of particular notice.

The decline of ⅜@½c in New York on Tuesday last has had its effect on this market. Shippers will hardly look at stock at any price and we are informed that one heavy dealer would sell his stock here at a loss of $800 rather than ship to New York.

TO-DAY—The receipts are rather light, adding up [illegible] head, (of which 119 were received at the Michigan Southern Yards; 153 at Sherman's and 187 at the Pittsburgh Yards), consisting almost entirely of medium grades and "scallawags." We have no material change to note from yesterday. The market ruled excessively dull and closed heavy and drooping. We report a decline of fully [illegible] on last week.

Closing prices are as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	none.
Good to prime	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Scallawags	$10.00@15.00 ₱ head

Sales to-day as follows:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Leedham sold Hughes 15 head, averaging 1,154 lbs, at $2 60.
Salisbury sold Morris & Hinneman 45 head, averaging 1,129 lbs, at $2 25.
Dinsdale sold Calder 27 head, averaging 945 lbs, at $2 15.
Tobey sold Morris 17 head, averaging 887 lbs, on p. t.
Husse sold Morris & Hinneman 38 head for $1,600.
Buble sold Morris & Hinneman 23 head, averaging 1,010 lbs, at $17.00 ₱ head.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Frye sold Macke 13 head, averaging 1,167 lbs, at $2 90.
Knight sold Richman 21 head, averaging 1,055 lbs, at $2 20.
Knight sold Allen 32 head, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $2.40.

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Digman sold Richman 16 head, averaging 1,160 lbs, at $2 35.
[illegible] sold —— 17 head, averaging 951 lbs, at $2.00.

HOGS—Received during the week, 15,698 against 17,350 the week previous, showing a decrease of 1,652. The market under a good shipping and speculative demand, ruled firm and steady throughout the week. To-day—the receipts amount to 2,760. Yesterday's prices were well sustained and the market closed firm and active. About 350 changed hands at prices ranging from $2.35@3.25. One extra lot brought $3.30.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs	$3.00@3.25
Good Shipping	2.75@2.90
Inferior to Medium	2.35@2.70

We give a few of the leading sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
69	299	$3 25	49	209	$3 05
40	318	3.25	68	261	3 00
55	273	3 17	41	253	3.00
50	277	3 15	267	255	3 00
20	290	3 15	54	190	3 00
50	257	3.10	173	257	2.90
45	261	3 15	55	235	2.90
157	261	3 10	55	251	2.90
44	255	3.10			

SHEEP—Market quiet and almost nominal.

Sales of 149 Sheep averaging 113 lbs on p. t.
" 48 " " 103 " "

Commercial Circulars per "Arabia."

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS.—Since our last report the wheat trade has been somewhat depressed, the fine weather having enabled farmers to send up a fair supply of the new crop in good marketable condition, which the demand was not sufficiently active to carry off. Under these circumstances, the price of English wheat dropped on Monday 3s. to 4s. ₱ qr., and the market has since been in a very dull state, as buyers are holding off in expectation of doing still better in a week or two, when farmers' deliveries are likely to increase. This, of course, had a considerable effect on the trade for foreign, and, adding to which, the bad condition in which nearly all the American cargoes have arrived, and the desire of importers generally to press sales, has put the wheat trade altogether in a very unsatisfactory condition; prices, however, have not given way to the same extent as on English, the decline on good-conditioned samples being about 2s. from the rates of this day week, but heated parcels are extremely difficult to quit, and quotations very irregular.

Flour of good quality and condition is getting in small compass, and maintains its former value, but all other descriptions could be purchased on rather easier terms.

Maize was in slow sale, but quotations remain as last noted.

In floating cargoes, the latest transactions are: Milwaukee club wheat, sold last Friday, 49s. 3d; white American. 54c (not quite perfect condition) red winter, 53c., all ₱ 480 lbs., cost, freight, and insurance, less 2½ ₱ cent.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon—The home trade is very quiet, and the demand for the continent has slackened considerably. Prices are nominal. Butter—In the absence of sales of any note, our quotations remain unchanged. The complaint of the condition is still very general. Cheese is in fair consumptive demand, at last week's prices. Hams are in poor sale. Shoulders—A good inquiry for export. Beef—The sales are very trifling. Pork—Some little attention has been directed to this article, consequent on the low prices; but little improvement, however, can be noted in the regular trade.

LARD—Little offering. Stock mostly in the hands of speculators, who are holding back in the hope of an improvement on the present rates.

TALLOW—Market somewhat depressed, but prices are not altered; holders show more disposition to sell.

ASHES—Remain unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Market for turpentine rather excited, and prices still tending upwards; and there are no sellers of spirits under 120s. Common rosin has advanced to 27s.

PETROLEUM—A large business has been done during the week in all descriptions, chiefly for export, at £18 5s. to £18.10s for crude. Cargoes of Pennsylvanian, floating, offer at £14, delivered to a safe port between Havre and Hamburgh. Refined sells readily at 2s. per gallon.

GROVES & TODD.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6, 1862.

Weather this week has been somewhat unsettled. To-day is again fine. A few fields of wheat have been cut in the early districts, but the result so far is disappointing. We hear numerous complaints of the wheat crop throughout Scotland, and it is beyond a doubt that we will require to depend largely upon foreign importation for another season.

BREADSTUFFS—Our market this week has been very flat, and the large arrivals coastwise and from abroad have been much pressed, sales being only practicable at a further decline of about 1s per boll and barrel since Friday last, prime Milwaukee wheat being offered to-day at 24s ex ship. Barrel flour has been sold at 25s 6d for choice Canadian superfine, and over 25s could not be got for good extra state. Indian corn dull, at 17s 6d for mixed, at which some retail sales are reported.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and pork still dull. Bacon steady at quotations. Cheese sells freely at extreme rates. Butter of good quality is easily sold.

LARD in retail demand at 43@44s for prime leaf.

TALLOW market steady at 48s@48s 6d for good North American.

ASHES steady, and rather higher prices asked.

OILS.—Sperm flat. Whale wanted.

We are, yours respectfully,
JOHN ATHYA & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS—At Tuesday's market, owing to the very fine weather, and large arrivals from America, there was considerable pressure to sell wheat, and a further decline took place of 2d to 3d per cental. Flour was 6d per barrel lower, and a dull sale. Indian Corn met a moderate retail demand at the prices of the previous market day.

In the interval since Tuesday, much rain has fallen; the tone of the trade has improved, and rather better prices have been obtained for wheat.

At our market to day there was a good demand for Wheat, and in some cases a trifling advance was obtained from Tuesday's quotations, but the weather having become finer, and the very large fresh supplies from America prevented any general advance. Flour was only in retail demand at late rates, and Indian corn was 3d. ₱ qr. lower.

PROVISIONS.—For beef and pork the demand continues very limited, and quotations are nominally the same. The demand for bacon has fallen off, but holders are not pressing; the stock having been greatly reduced. Shoulders are in moderate demand, but hams are unsaleable. The supply of cheese being in excess of the demand, which, however, continues good, prices have declined 1s. @2s ₱ cwt. Butter is neglected, owing to the inferior quality of stocks held here.

LARD continues in good demand, and the week's sales amount to 300 tons—there is no change in prices.

TALLOW is in limited demand and prices are rather easier.

ASHES—Sales of about 250 brls are reported at 31s 6d to 32s for pot, and 32s per cwt for pearl.

NAVAL STORES—A fair business has been done in both French and American rosin this week at advancing prices; common American is now worth 29s per cwt. Small sales of spirits of turpentine are reported at 125s per cwt.

We remain, yours respectfully,
BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

The Tax on Coupons and Dividends.

It has has hitherto been the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that as the three per cent. tax is collected on all coupons, being the interest on bonds and dividends payable on or after the 1st of September; the decision having been called in question the matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who decides, after due deliberation, that only those coupons or dividends that were made payable after the 1st of September could be taxed; hence all these bonds and dividends that were made payable on the 1st of September escape the tax, and as it happens that many of our banks and railroad companies make their dividends and coupons payable on the 1st of September, they have escaped the tax for the next six months. The Commissioner has been obliged to inform several banks, that the money passed to their credit paying three per cent. on coupons and dividends did not rightfully belong to the Government, and that it has, therefore, been passed again to the credit of their stockholders.—*N. Y. Tribune, 19th inst.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—FLOUR—Market dull and heavy, and common grades 5c lower. Sales 9,400 brls. at $5.00@5.15 for super state; $5.30@5.55 for extra state; $5.00@5.25 for super western; $5.35@5.60 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop; $5.95@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour dull and lower; sales 700 brls, at $5.35@5.55 for common; $5.60@6.85 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 25@4.25. Corn meal in fair request; sales 1,200 brls "Marsh's Caloric" on private terms.

WHISKY—Market dull, with sales of 250 brls. at 33½@33¾c.

GRAIN.—Wheat market heavy and lower, with moderate demand for export. Sales 16,600 bu Chicago spring at $1.09@1.18; 27,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.12@1.16; 14,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.17@1.19; 7,000 bu poor winter red Illinois at $1.10; 29,000 bu winter red western at $1.24@1.26; 33,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.27@1.28½; 4,000 bu extra choice do at $1.31; 1,300 bu white Michigan at $1.41; Rye quiet at 63@67c for western; 80@82c for state. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market opened heavy and closed about 1c lower; sales 114,000 bu at 58@60c for shipping mixed western; 56@58c for eastern; 44@51c for heated and unsound. Oats scarce, and sound parcels bring full prices at 51@61 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES.—Sugar—Raw, firm and in fair demand. Sales, 1,600 hhds at 8½@9c for Cuba and 8¾@9¾c for New Orleans. Molasses firm. Sales 20 hhds Porto Rico at 43@45c; 75 hhds Cuba Muscavado at 37c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—There is a pretty good business doing, and the market rules quite firm. Sales [illegible] brls, part last evening, at $11.25@11.75 for mess; closing at $11.75@11.87½; $10.25 for thin mess; $11.25@11.50 for prime mess; $[illegible] for prime. Beef rules quiet. Sales 150 brls at $5.00@7.00 for country prime; $8.00@10.75 for country mess; $12.00@13.75 for repacked mess; $13.00@14.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams in moderate demand at $15.00@16 50 for choice western. Cut meats firm; sales 150 packages at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, 6½@7½c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard steady with a firm demand; sales 1,170 brls. at 9@9¾c. Butter selling at 14@18½c for Ohio, 16@21c for State. Cheese in fair demand and firm at 7½@9½c.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—FLOUR—In moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Sales of 4,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.0[illegible] last night, 3,600 bu. winter red Indiana at $1.15, which was offered to-day at $1.14, without buyers. Corn dull. Sales of 15,000 bu. at 49c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour at 50@55c, wheat at 15c, and corn at 11½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—64,000 bu. wheat, 7,500 bu. corn, and 4,800 bu. barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,700 brls. flour, 41,000 bu. wheat, 3,000 bu. corn and 9,300 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... Sept. 20.

Star Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craery, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River, 30 m lumber, 130 cords wood
Brig Black Hawk, Alexander, Cleveland, 445 tons coal.
Brig J G Deshler, Stringleman, St. Clair, 235 m lumber, 45 m lath.
Schr Orla, Blanchard, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Planet, Lynn, Silver Creek, 100 cords wood.
Schr Arctic, Skinner, Presqu' Isle, 340 tons coal.
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo, 720 brls salt.
Schr G F Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, 88 m lumber.
Schr Magic, Frawley, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Thomson, Greenbush, 54 cords wood.
Schr G Knapp, Davis, Two Rivers, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Wilson, Sheboygan, 30 cords wood.
Schr Hope, [illegible], Sheboygan, 40 cords wood.
Schr C North, McGraw, Centreville, 53 cords wood.
Schr Morning Light, Hee, Buffalo, 28 cords wood.
Schr Souvenir, [illegible], Sheboygan, 54 cords wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 35 m timber.

CLEARED .... Sept. 20.

Star Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 5,300 brls flour, 400 brls pork, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Craery, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 1,400 brls flour, 150 brls pork, 50 brls lard.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat, 400 brls flour.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Scott, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 400 brls pork.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 44,000 bu oats.
Bark Golden West, Stone, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, 27,000 bu oats.
Bark Orphan Boy, Morrison, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Bark Oneonta, Close, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Bark Waverly, Bundy, Buffalo, 5,300 bu corn.
Bark Geo Thurston, Neelon, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr City of Ogdensburg, Cochrane, Ogdensburg, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr C. N Johnson, Bonner, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Morning Light, Hee, Buffalo, 15,300 bu corn.
Schr Cornelia, Fox, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr H. H. Brown, Green, Buffalo, 16,750 bu corn.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Buffalo, 17,400 bu corn.
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr A G Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Nicaragua, Johnson, Kingston, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr W. F. Allen, Boyle, Kingston, 14,700 bu corn.
Schr Eli Bates, Ingraham, Kingston, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Muskingum, Jeffry, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 20, 1862.

UP—Prop Buckeye, Ontonagon, Fountain City. Bark Hungarian. Schr. Bermuda, Empire State, Algerine, Hiawatha.

DOWN—Bark Winslow, Sonora, Sardinia, Newsboy, Stanard, Dacota, Union, Gibraltar, Norman, Sunrise, Brig Lowell, Powhatan, Barns. Schr. Ballard, Myrtle, Kenosha, Bradley, Clark, Whitman, Hinchman, Avery, Sweepstakes, Selkirk, Pauline, Racer, Contest, Moselle, Carthagenian, Cascade, Kingsford, Midnight, Grant, Wings of the Wind, Atsunto, Herman, Napoleon, Barber, Richmond, Smith.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 19.

Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 22,930 lbs seed.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Gibraltar, LaSalle, 5,500 bu corn.
General Scott, LaSalle, 5,318 bu corn, 350 bu wheat.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED .... Sept. 19.

Atlanta, LaSalle, 44,681 ft lumber, 189,000 lbs salt.
Lemont, Lockport.
Arctic, Morris.
Ohio, LaSalle.
Josephine, Ottawa.
Monarch, Joliet.
M O'Connor, LaSalle.
Tide, LaSalle, 62 m lumber, 10 m siding.
Wave, Morris, 57,508 ft lumber, 15 m shingles.
Nebraska, Joliet, 9,200 ft lumber, 40 tons coal.
Clyde, Seneca
Lockport, Lockport, 2,140 lbs mdse.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa.
Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 80,960 ft lumber, 14 m siding, 50 m shingles, 15 m lath.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 180 brls salt, 3,648 lbs sugar, 1,960 lbs fish, 2 brls liquor, 5,500 lbs mdse.
Contest, Morris, 74,971 ft lumber.
Humboldt, Joliet, 75,806 ft lumber.
S A Douglas, LaSalle, 16,216 ft lumber.
Edinburgh, LaSalle, 1,591 lbs mdse, 83,500 lbs salt.

General Notices.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDINGS, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, [illegible] Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]
And in like proportion for larger.
Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 174.

FROM THE FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Another Herring's Safe Preserves its Contents.
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29th, 1862.
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago:
GENTS:—I am the owner of a Safe manufactured by you. Said Safe was in a Grain Elevator in this place, and which Elevator was burned some two months since. The Safe came out in fine condition the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, (the lock being injured by the heat.)
Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Removal.
REMOVAL.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. 120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Furniture, Pianos, Liquors, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Farm Mortgages, Wisconsin Railroad First Bonds, Bonds of Green Lake, Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties, Business and Residence Property in Chicago, the following property: [illegible]
G. T. GILBERT.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In drawing of August 30, 1862, No. 14,768 drew [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER & CO.
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.
COTTON GOODS
—AT—
LOW PRICES.
100 bales Medford Sheeting
200 " Stark "
200 " Appleton "
100 " Lawrence "
100 Cases Merrimack Prints
50 " Richmond "
50 " Sprague "
100 " Pemberton "
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
35,000 OZARK BAGS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING
(IN ALL GRADES)
P. PALMER, & CO.
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON,
BEDDING.
OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED.
The subscriber is now prepared to renovate Old Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also, to
Repair and Make Over
OLD MATTRASSES,
And do all kinds of job work in the bedding line in the best manner, at short notice, at his
Bedding Ware Rooms, 70 Lake Street.

FALL TRADE.
BEDDING
Of Every Description, at the Lowest Prices
FOR CASH.
Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Comforters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c.
Always on hand or made to order.
Particular Attention Paid to Custom Work.
The public are invited to call and examine my work, particularly the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed ever Used.
ALSO—MY
STEAM CURED FEATHERS
Superior to all Others.
Perfectly free from bad odor of the Quill.
Having a thorough knowledge of the business and having always a full assortment in all its branches, prepared at all times to manufacture to order, in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to continue to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of patronage.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street 70
P. O. Box 2616.

PAPER HANGINGS
Now opening for FALL TRADE.
The Usual Variety of New Styles.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
FOR CASH.
E. G. L. FAXON,
Old Stand, 70 Lake Street.

FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO PROPERTY
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Before returning to Colorado, I desire to sell a quantity of INSIDE, RIVER & SUBURBAN PROPERTY In Chicago, on advantageous terms [illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE [illegible]

The Tribune.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

County Convention.

All voters of Cook county who endorse the present administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion against the Government by enforcing the laws of Congress, every description of property owned by rebels; also of using all the means known to civilized warfare for subduing the rebellion and punishing traitors, thereby saving the Union and the Constitution, are requested to meet in Mass Convention, at the Supervisors' room in the Court House on Monday, September 29th, 1862, at 2 o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of selecting twenty-five delegates to attend the State Convention at Springfield, which is directed to assemble on the 24th inst., to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Representative in Congress for the State at large.

By order of
C. N. HOLDEN,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
L. C. P. FREER,
JACOB REHM,
H. WILMARTH,
Republican Central Committee.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1862.

THE VICTORY AT IUKA.

The victory achieved by Rosecrans at Iuka is more decided than at first reported. Our loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 300, while that of the enemy will reach 750. Our forces also captured some [illegible] prisoners, thirty odd pieces of artillery, besides a quantity of small arms, army stores, etc. The enemy skedaddled with Rosecrans in pursuit.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

A brief review of recent events on the Potomac is about as follows: The rebels, in fighting column fitted for light and rapid movements, pushed northward from the successes over Pope in the Rappahannock and at Bull Run. They poured over into Maryland, principally to secure supplies in a rich region never visited by the war. The needed army stores were there. They believed that rebel sympathizers in thousands would rally to their standard. With such aid they could alone have hoped for a long campaign north of the Potomac. Without it they must have expected just what has happened. The "rising" did not come off. The other part of the programme did come off. The great foraging party, hungry from the lean commissariats of Richmond swept rapidly the country and made up immense forage trains. Our columns moved against them in solid array. The rebels retired carrying with them their booty. But it was not to be thought of to keep these long trains in advance of the army retiring before McClellan, and so Stonewall Jackson is given an undertaken executed in a manner worthy of himself. He makes a detour southward to Harper's Ferry, and secures a passage for *twelve miles of heavily loaded wagons* rapidly hurried across the bridge and dispatched down the Shenandoah valley. No wonder that Federal prisoners were of no account in his eyes; he was there for another purpose and did it, and then swept back to aid Lee. The rebels may have followed its trains, all now across the Potomac, doubtless punished severely by our troops, who hung upon their rear. The future will soon tell whether their trip down the Shenandoah is a safe one, and the presence of some of Heintzelman's force at Thoroughfare Gap is suggestive of what may be on the tapis. As far as events have revealed themselves it cannot be doubted that the rebels have done precisely what they intended in the event of not being received by the Marylanders, they *have retired, bagging off with them their stores.* That they have paid a high price for the movement does not weaken this, its unmistakable aspect. Our victory is solely in the amount of penalty exacted.

GREAT BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG.

We publish this morning the fullest details we can find of the great battle of Sharpsburg, fought on Wednesday the 17th inst. It was the last of the hard encounters on Maryland soil. The day after this terrific engagement they sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, but they took advantage of the cessation of hostilities to commence their retreat. On Thursday night it was discovered that the rebels were crossing the Potomac on the Sheppardstown bridge and at two fords below and above it. On making this discovery some batteries of artillery were advanced and commenced shelling them. The dead and wounded rebels found next day evinced the accuracy of our signal officers in directing the fire of our guns. At daylight on Friday Gen. Pleasanton was dispatched in hot pursuit, with two batteries of flying artillery and two regiments of cavalry—8th Illinois and 4th Indiana. In passing through a gap in the hills he succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their ammunition, supplies, etc., besides a small portion of Maxey Gregg's South Carolina brigade. Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the ravine. The last seen of the rebels they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately on to Richmond.

At the close of the battle on Wednesday the result was undecided, though the rebels had been driven from several positions. But their subsequent precipitate retreat into Virginia was a confession on their part that the federal army had won the great battle. When our troops occupied the battle field on Friday the found 1,500 slain rebels *unburied*. The rebels had put an equal number into the ground during Thursday's truce. The rebel loss in that eventful day is believed to exceed 8,000 men. The federal loss is supposed to be from 10,000 to 12,000 man. The number of soldiers engaged on each side is estimated at ninety to one hundred thousand. The rebels were reinforced with every regiment within their reach. If they are vigorously pursued our army can follow them into Richmond and capture the capital of Secessia with ease. It is to be earnestly hoped that no rest or chance to recuperate and repair losses will be allowed them. Keep them moving is the true policy.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

Our gallant tars are determined to maintain the fame and glory of the navy. Commander Porter, of the Essex, has captured the city of Natchez. The particulars are given to us in the New Orleans papers, extracts from which the readers will find elsewhere. The Essex was cruising on the Mississippi, when she was assailed by a rebel gunboat, which she speedily drove off, and finding her hand in, then proceeded at once to Natchez and reduced the town. As if this were not enough, the Essex next burned Bayou Sara, and afterwards silenced a great shore battery.

AN EXAMPLE.—Those California troops who marched fifteen miles a day for nearly sixty days, through a deserted country, with no provisions or forage except what they could carry; who forded streams; passed over sandy plains; fought Indians; lost ten men; and arrived at the Texas border in good condition, ready for an immediate bout with the rebels—those troops have set an example to our Northern soldiers which they should not pass unheeded.

It is very clear, we think, that "some things can be done as well as others."

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—In order to supply any deficiency in the quotas of the forces required from this State, and to avoid the necessity of drafting, volunteers for one year will be accepted and organized as follows: one regiment will be raised and organized in each congressional district at the camps of rendezvous heretofore established. No advance bounty or pay will be allowed to volunteers under this call. Advance pay and bounty will be allowed to all recruits for the regiments organized prior to 1st of July, 1862, until further orders. The quotas of the several townships for the draft will be announced at an early day, and [illegible] the indications [illegible] number of volunteers for [illegible] be raised prior to October 6th, a draft [illegible] be avoided in the townships for any deficiency. Fully one half of the counties in this State have already [illegible] their quotas.

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